

# Newport Mercury.

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1793, and is now in its one hundred and eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with more than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching no many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 206, Order Sons of St. George—Perry Jeffery, President; Fred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

NEWPORT TEST, No. 13, Knights of Maccoches—George G. Wilson, Commander; Charles S. Chinnell, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WAGON, No. 679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA—William Ackerman, Chief Ranger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Alexander MacLellan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W.—Robert P. Peckham, Master; William Perry, P. D. W. Recorder. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

MALIBON LODGE, No. 98, N. E. O. P.—Dudley E. Campbell, Warden; Mrs. Dindley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians—President, Mrs. J. J. Sullivan; Secretary, Kittle G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REYNOLD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—M. W. Callaghan, Chancellor; Commander, Robert S. Franklin; K. of R. Recorder, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. E. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley, P. D. W. Recorder. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

CLAY McLEOD, No. 183—James Graham, chief; Alexander Gillies, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Jamestown Road Closed.

The southerly end of the island of Conanicut and the town of Jamestown generally is considerably stirred up over the attempt to close the road to the Beavertail light house. Mr. Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia, who owns most of the property in that vicinity, has declared that there must be no trespassing on his grounds and he has served notice on the keepers of the Beavertail light not to use the way that has been used for many years. Consequently they experience considerable difficulty in getting on or off the reservation.

The residents of the town of Jamestown feel that it would be a serious matter to have this road permanently closed, as it is the most popular drive on the island for the summer visitor. Steps will be taken by the town to preserve the public right and it is probable that next summer the drive will be as popular as ever.

There was a bad storm in Newport and vicinity on Monday, rain and hail falling in large quantities. A strong northeast wind prevailed and there was a big sea on. The Sound steamers were all delayed and passengers both ways for the Fall River Line were sent by rail. It was as bad a storm at sea as has been seen for some time and it was very fortunate that there were no vessels lost on this coast during the gale. There was some anxiety felt for a schooner loaded with coal that was due here but she arrived safely after the storm was over. The weather has continued to be threatening all the week, frequent showers occurring at intervals.

In the district court on Friday, Judge Franklin over-ruled the motion of J. Stacy Brown, counsel for the defendants in the malicious mischief case. The motion was to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the locus was not named. The motion was denied and the case was assigned for trial on Friday, April 27.

Quite a large fleet of mackerelmen on their way to the fishing grounds to the northward were stormbound in Newport harbor this week, but all sailed on Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Alger and a party of friends left Friday night on a trip to the South, which will include Washington and Old Point Comfort.

The local baseball season may be considered open, as the Rogers High School and other amateur teams are out for frequent practice.

Mr. David Stevens is enjoying a two weeks' visit with relatives in New Haven, Conn.

## Recent Deaths.

Edward Shippen Willing.

Mr. Edward S. Willing of Philadelphia, one of Newport's oldest summer residents, died quite suddenly at his winter home on Tuesday afternoon. He was in his eighty-fourth year and had been in feeble health for some time, but of late had been able to drive out daily. After returning from his usual drive on Tuesday he was found unconscious in his room and died within a short time.

Mr. Willing in 1870 purchased a piece of land in Newport and erected a handsome summer residence, where he has since passed nearly every summer. He was prominent in Philadelphia and Newport society and was a member of many exclusive clubs. He is survived by one son, J. R. Barton Willing, and two daughters, Mrs. Francis R. Lawrence and Mrs. John Jacob Astor. His wife died about three years ago.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church will hold a Book Bazaar on Wednesday and Thursday, April 18 and 19. This is not a sale of books but is a bazaar run on rather unique lines. Each booth will represent some well known book and articles appropriate to the character of the book will be on sale. Some very novel effects are promised. In connection with the bazaar the ladies will serve supper on both evenings. On Wednesday evening it will be a New England supper and on Thursday evening a salad supper. A large attendance is expected.

A thirteen-year-old girl, named Alice Anderson, was arrested at the wharf of the Fall River Line Monday night while about to take the boat for New York. The money for her trip she had taken from the apartments of Mrs. Rachel Chadwick, who lives up stairs in the same house as the Andersons. When arraigned in the police court on Tuesday she was placed on probation at the earnest request of her mother.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Coggeshall, daughter of Mr. Joseph Coggeshall, and niece of Mrs. John C. Hatzel, formerly of this city, will be married to Mr. Edward Maxwell Honeyman of New Jersey on April 18th. The wedding will take place in New York, where the bride has made her home for some years with Mr. and Mrs. Hatzel.

Mr. Edward J. Berwind, owner of the fine estate on Bellevue avenue known as The Elms, is to increase the size of his grounds, as he has purchased from Mrs. Maud J. Tooker the property on the westerly side of Bellevue court. It is understood that Mr. Berwind is planning to acquire other land for the same purpose.

Indications point to the summer of 1906 as being a gay one for Newport. An unusually large number of cottagers have already arrived and there is an increasing demand for rentals. A number of families, who contemplated spending the season abroad, have changed their plans, and will arrive here at an early date.

The highway department has spread considerable crushed stone along the east side of Broadway in preparation for rolling when one of the big machines can be spared from the Bellevue avenue district.

Mr. Albert Hammett slipped and fell at his home on Mann avenue on Sunday, receiving a compound fracture of his thigh. He is as comfortable as can be expected, considering his advanced years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have returned from abroad and will arrive in this city today, preparatory to opening their cottage for the summer season.

Miss Catherine Cottrell, a student at Wheatland Academy, Norton, Mass., is spending the Easter holidays, guest of her father, Mayor Cottrell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman and family will open their villa on Bellevue avenue during April for the season.

The Casino has received extensive improvements during the spring months and will open for the season on May 1st.

Rev. C. F. Beattie, who has been abroad for some months, is expected to return the latter part of the month.

Dr. Sanford left for New York the past week, where he will take a three months' course in surgery.

Mr. J. Nicholson Barrett of Yale University is guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton have returned from the South, where they spent the winter.

Mrs. Arthur H. Easton is visiting in New York.

Colonel and Mrs. Addison Thomas are at their cottage on Rhode Island avenue.

## Easter Sunday.

To-morrow will be Easter, one of the great Church days of the Christian year. For this occasion preparations have been in progress for many weeks, the choirs of the various churches desiring to be in the best of condition for this day. In many of the churches there will be additional soloists and some instrumental music. There will be some unusual floral displays, as the florists have received large orders for church decorations for to-morrow. If the weather is good there will undoubtedly be large congregations at both morning and evening services.

Aside from its religious aspect Easter Sunday presents another view to the lay mind. It is very generally regarded as the opening of Spring, the day for the donning of spring flairs and especially for displaying the same to the eyes of a more or less admiring world. When the weather is good there is always a long procession of promenaders about the popular walks of the city and the scene is always bright and animated. Although the season has been somewhat backward this year the stores and millinery establishments report a good sale of Easter costumes and everybody is hoping for pleasant and spring-like weather.

The musical programmes at some of the larger churches are as follows:

Zabriske Memorial Church of St. John the Evangelist.

REV. E. V. JURY, Curate.

7 a. m. Low mass.  
8 a. m. Low mass.  
10:30 a. m. Solemn procession and high mass.

3 p. m. Children's service.  
7:45 p. m. Solemn evensong.

The following music will be rendered at the 10:30 service:

Prelude Priests' March Mendelssohn  
Solemn Processional, (orchestra) Morley  
Kyrie, Mass in G, Schubert  
Credo, Mass in G, Schubert  
Offertorium, (orchestra) Schubert  
"My Hope is in the Everlasting," and "Awake Thou that Sleepest," from the Easter of Jaelus. Schubert  
Sanctus, Mass in G, Schubert  
Benedictus, Mass in G, Schubert  
Agnes, Mass in G, Schubert  
Offertorium, (orchestra) Schubert  
Postlude, "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel

Solemn Vespers, 7:45 p. m.

Andante cantabile, Tchaikowsky  
Preludes, Marche Militaire, Shubert  
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis in A flat, Mann  
The Choir Invisible, Hartwell Jones  
Soprano Solo and Chorus.  
Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner.  
Solemn Processional, Morley  
"Hallelujah Chorus," Handel

The regular choir of thirty voices will be assisted by an orchestra, Mr. Robert Cunningham, leader; Mrs. Carrie Doty Spooner, soprano; Mr. William R. Boone, organist and choirmaster.

Emmanuel Church.

10:15 a. m.  
Prelude, Marche Pontificale Gounod  
Larghetto Mozart-Schubert  
(Violin Quartet)  
Processional Hymn, Hallelujah Day Morley  
Chorus Our Passover Tour  
Te Deum in D Hopkins  
Benedictus, Chant in B Beethoven  
Offertorium, (orchestra) Schubert  
S. Mutt. XXVII, 1-6. S. Luke XXIV, 1-8  
Hymn 123, 1. Foster  
Sanctus, Mass in G, Carpenter  
Agnes Dei, Mass in G, Carpenter  
Gloria in Excelsis, Mass in G, Carpenter  
Hymne 121, 122, 123.  
Postlude, Marche des Fantomes Clark  
7:30 p. m.  
Prelude, Andantino in D Balise  
Processional Hymn, Hallelujah Day Morley  
Magnificat in F Garrett  
Nunc Dimittis in F Garrett  
Offertorium (Baritone Solo) H. N. Bartlett  
Offertorium (violin and organ) Bach-Gounod  
Meditation on 1st Prelude.  
Hymns 117, 111  
Postlude, Fanfare in D Lemmens

St. Joseph's Church.

At the 8 o'clock mass the girl's choir will sing hymns appropriate to the day. At the solemn high mass at 10:30 the following musical program will be rendered:

Organ prelude  
Processional, Easter Hells Andre  
Vidi Aquam Boys' Choir  
Kyrie Gounod  
Gloria Gounod  
Credo Gounod  
Offertorium, Hec Dies Gounod  
Sanctus Gounod  
Agnes Dei Gounod  
Opening of 40 hours devotion after mass. Lang  
Offertorium (Baritone Solo) Schmidt  
Tantum Ergo Schmidt  
Recessional, Blossoms of Easter Gounod  
Boys' Choir

The soloists will be Miss Nora Coffey and Miss M. Toole, sopranos; Mrs. K. Harrigan Roell, alto; Mr. D. Coffey, tenor. Mr. Louie Louie, organist and musical director.

Second Baptist Church.

Second Baptist Church, Clark street, Rev. George W. Quick, D. D., pastor. Morning worship, 10:45. Bible school, 12:15. Children's service, 7 p. m.

Dr. Quick will preach in the morning on "Jesus and the Resurrection," and in the evening the Easter service of the Bible school will be held, with recitations and singing of hymns. At the close the ordinance of baptism will be administered. The music for the day will be:

Morning.  
Romance Wm. H. Richmond  
Anthem "Break Forth Into Joy" J. Barnby  
(Gloria Patri) Beethoven  
Solo, "As It Began to Dawn," F. Huntington Barker  
"Hallelujah Chorus," Wm. Goulding.  
Evening.  
Festival March Ralph Klinger  
Allegretto Grazioso Berthold Toura  
Anthem "I am He that Lives," Chas. F. Mount  
Anthem "Why Seek Ye the Living?" G. W. Marston  
Vienna Ma 15 Southern Clark

## First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Morning.

Organ Prelude, "Psalms" from "Tannhauser," Wagner  
Hymn, "Welcome, Happy Morning," J. C. Bartlett  
Anthem, "The Night is Gone," J. C. Bartlett  
Response, "O, Thou Who Rul'st," J. C. Bartlett  
Offertory, "This is the Day," A. Schnecker  
Presentation of Altar, Composer Unknown.  
Hymn, "Hail, Glorious Conqueror, Hail," Sermon by Rev. Charles Alford Steinhilber, "Now is Christ Risen."  
Hymn, "The Lord is Risen Indeed," Wagner  
Organ Postlude, "March from 'Tannhauser,'" Wagner

Evening.

Organ Prelude, "Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni  
Hymn, "Lift Up Your Glad Voices," Filly  
Anthem, "By the Thorny Way of Sorrow," Schnecker  
Response, "Father in Heaven, Night is Falling," Bartlett  
Presentation of Altar, "A Wake, Thou That Sleepest," Unknown  
Hymn, "Behold the Glories of the Lamb," Schubert  
Sermon, "To Christ shall all be made alive," Handel  
Hymn, "I Know that My Redeemer Lives," Gounod  
Organ Postlude, Marche Pontificale.

Channing Memorial Church.

The following musical programme will be rendered at the morning service on Easter Sunday:

Organ Prelude, Fantasia in E major, Dubois  
Te Deum, in minor, Back  
The Lord is Risen, Harry Rowles Shelley  
It is the Lord's Own Day, Kreutzer  
Solo, Be Comforted Ye that Mourne W. A. Flsher  
Organ postlude, Grand Chorus in A major, Salome

The choir is composed of Miss Florence Carley, Miss Katherine Gilt, Mr. James P. Marden and Mr. T. M. Seabury, Jr. There will be a children's service of carols at 4 p. m.

On Tuesday afternoon there was an ecclesiastical council of Congregational churches at the Union Congregational Church in this city for the purpose of taking action on the resignation of Rev. Byron Gunner as pastor of that church. The resignation was approved and the relations between pastor and people were dissolved by the council. Subsequently resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the church in its loss of the pastor and commending Rev. Mr. Gunner. The future of the church will be discussed at the annual conference of Congregational churches in Providence on May 22 and 23.

Steamer Pequonnock, the freighter of the New England Navigation Company, arrived in Newport harbor this week for the installing of certain furnishings before taking her place on the line. She will soon go to New Bedford and will run between New Bedford and New York. The new steamer was built by the Delaware Iron Steamboat and Engine Company at Chester, Pa. Her length is 290 feet over all and she has a greater carrying capacity for freight than any other vessel owned by the company.

Mr. Luke Scott died at his residence on John street Thursday night in his eighty-first year. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was formerly a member of Charles E. Lawton Post, G. A. R. He was an enthusiastic amateur fisherman and was for many years a familiar figure at Easton's pond during the spring and summer. He is survived by one son, Mr. William T. Scott, and one daughter, Mrs. John H. Tift.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor observed the fortieth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Powell avenue on Tuesday evening when they entertained a party of friends at whist. Eleven tables were engaged in play. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. Gilbert H. Burnham and Miss Stone for the ladies, and to Mr. F. Augustus Ward and Mr. Gilbert H. Burnham for the gentlemen.

The Great Chiefs of Rhode Island paid their annual visit to Woonat Shashit Tribe of Red Men in this city on Wednesday evening and were received with fitting ceremonies. The local tribe will take a prominent part in the coming big powwow in Providence in the near future.

At the annual meeting of the Newport County Club on Friday night of last week the election of officers was postponed for one week and a nominating committee was appointed to prepare a list of nominees.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Bessie Cameron Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Eddy, to Mr. Benjamin Goddard Oman, on Thursday, April 26th, at 16 Ayrault street.

Mrs. Margaret M. Fraser, wife of Sergeant John Fraser, of the Ninety-seventh company, coast artillery, died at Fort Adams Wednesday. The body was taken to New London for burial.

A movement has been started in Newport to raise a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the eruption of Vesuvius. Mayor Cottrell has the matter in charge.

Mr. J. K. Sullivan is convalescing from his recent severe illness.

Mr. William H. Tobin is slowly recovering from his recent illness.

## School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening when considerable business was transacted. The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the month ending March 30 was 3,802, or 50 more than last year; the average belonging 3,806.9, the average attending 2,964.5, the percent of attendance 89.8, cases of tardiness 433, and the cases of dismissal 74.

The expenditures of this department for the first quarter were as follows: Committee on finance, \$5,312; committee on teachers, \$23,275.81; committee on text-books and supplies, \$1,418.91; committee on buildings, \$1,019.72; total, \$38,021.44.

This department has been wonderfully fortunate in the general good health of its corps of teachers. Although this board has lost several of its own members, and it has been obliged to record the death of an assistant teacher, of a janitor and of a regular teacher during a summer vacation, your superintendent cannot learn of the death of a regular teacher while the school was in session before Wednesday, March 21, of this term.

At that time Mrs. Johanna Vogt-Smith, who was serving her thirtieth year in the Rogers as teacher of modern languages, died. She taught the previous Friday, but she was so exhausted that when the acute disease asserted itself she had no reserve strength to resist it. Mrs. Smith had unbounded energy and enthusiasm in her subjects, and was deeply interested in her pupils, and gave herself unreservedly to her work. The following quotation from a reply to a request sent to all teachers in regard to preparation and growth in their profession is characteristic: "Private instruction, lectures on educational and other subjects, constant reading, extensive travelling in Europe and America, and—most of all—thorough, close observation, and earnest reflection." The board has lost a faithful, conscientious and able teacher.

At a general meeting held Thursday, March 22, Superintendent Holmes, Western, related to the teachers his experience with that form of individual instruction known as the Batavia system. All teachers have been obliged in the past to practice it, more or less, both in school and out, but only a few have made the care of the delinquent and integral part of the daily program. In those cities in which either an extra teacher is employed to deal with the slow pupils, or in which a portion of each session has been devoted to them, the number of non-promoted has been greatly reduced and a larger number of children have continued their schooling in the higher grades.

The brief course of lessons in penmanship was completed the last week in March. The work was handicapped by the time of the lessons and the conditions. The time was either before the two sessions or at their close. Four lessons per day could be given, besides one for the Rogers. The conditions were unfavorable, as the numbers were so large that two rooms must be taught at the same time. The results should be considered in the light of these facts. The teachers reported that 272 pupils below the Rogers received instruction, and that of this number 111 showed decided improvement. This verdict was based on the ability to supply to daily work the principles taught. Furthermore, 242 parents wrote notes in which they expressed satisfaction for the improvement made by their children.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund has been increased by a gift of \$5 and by the monthly payment of teachers, and now it amounts to \$17,880.82.

During the month of March a committee of three from Leominster, Mass., inspected the furnishings of the new high school and expressed themselves as highly pleased. The movable desks and chairs appealed to them, particularly on sanitary grounds.

The report of Trust officer Topham contained the following: Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 215; number out for illness and other causes, 137; number of cases of truancy (public, 10; parochial, 12), 28; number of different children truants, 24; number found not attending school, 7; number sent to public schools, 3; number sent to parochial schools, 0; number of regular certificates issued, 4.

The Charles E. Lewis case has been satisfactorily disposed of by the removal of the family from the city.

March 28 a boy was arrested for habitual truancy. He pleaded guilty and was placed on probation.

No teacher was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. Johanna Vogt-Smith, although it was stated that the committee had hoped to be able to report a teacher at this meeting.

In regard to the defects in the new Rogers building the committee on buildings reported that the architect's attention had been called to them and that the contractors would be required to fix them. Already steps have been taken to overcome some defects. The leakage in the basement is probably due to lack of grading and when the grounds are graded it is expected that the leaks will stop.

The special committee to consider the matter of a change in signals to indicate no school in bad weather reported, recommending as follows: That the signal be struck at 8 a. m. for no session in any grade; at 8:15 for no school in the kindergarten and grades 1-5; the one session signal to remain as now; in the afternoon the signal at 1 o'clock would indicate no school for any grade and at 1:15 no school for the kindergarten and grades 1-5. This recommendation caused much discussion but was finally adopted to take effect April 24.

The resignation of Miss Gladding was accepted to take effect April 12, and of Miss Norman to take effect May 1. The committee voted not to grant the petition of the Civic League to allow meetings of the League of Good Citizenship during school hours.

Middletown.

Mrs. Sarah Sherman, familiarly known as "Aunt Sally Sherman," who resides with her brother, Mr. Job Barker, on the Middletown road, made a misstep on the stair landing Thursday night of last week and fell the entire length of the stairway. A bad gash over her eye required five stitches to close, her left wrist was broken and her knee bruised, but in spite of it all she remains her same cheery self, notwithstanding her 83 years. A year ago she broke an arm as the result of a fall. She is at present with relatives in Newport on a visit.

Mr. Manuel Brazil, who succeeded Mr. Robert Patterson as mail carrier on route No. 1, has purchased this week a 3-horse power motor-cycle which covers his 3-mile route in about an hour.

Mr. John T. Reagan, of Newport, while touring in Middletown last Sunday became stalled near 3d Beach road on Green End avenue and was obliged to leave his automobile in the blacksmith shop of Mr. James Tuber, who drove Mr. Reagan and his family to their home in Newport. The disabled car was taken to the city Tuesday.

Mr. Ward Sherman, second son of Mr. and Mrs. William Sherman of Mitchell's Lane, is slowly recovering from a six weeks' attack of typhoid fever at the Boston Hospital.

Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold its next regular meeting with Aquidneck Grange Tuesday next, at the town hall. The lecturer's hour will include a roll call of amusing anecdotes, the debate (with two prepared papers by the leaders) "Men's Clubs and Women's Organizations. Are they a benefit or a detriment to the home life?" Leaders, Mrs. Helen A. Wilcox of Iverton Grange and I. Lincoln Sherman of Portsmouth Grange. There will also be a fine musical programme. The lecturer's hour is always open to the public and all are welcome.

In place of the usual literary meeting of the Epworth League, Wednesday evening, a welcoming reception was tendered the new pastor and family of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alden P. Barker on Paradise avenue. The affair was largely attended. It was of an informal nature, and proved most enjoyable. Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Critchlow were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Abram A. Brown and Mrs. Ida Peckham Brown. Gramophone selections were rendered during the evening and ice cream and cake were served. Some 65 were present.

Mrs. George E. Brightman is visiting her stepmother in Danielson, Conn.

Mrs. Mary Jones and three children of Fall River are guests of her cousin, Mrs. William L. Brown at the West Side. Mr. Jones, who has been in ill health, has been spending the past two months at the home of Mrs. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peckham on Wapping road.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter have been visiting the home-show in Boston this week. Mrs. Hunter is expecting to remain next week as guest of her sister, Mrs. Prince.

Rev. Latta Griswold will remove to St. George's School Saturday, where he will become an assistant teacher in English.

The public school committee was reorganized Monday at a meeting held at the town hall. With the addition of Rev. John B. Diman, who fills the vacancy left by Mr. Robert Patterson, the members remain the same as in previous years; Arthur L. Peckham, Nathaniel L. Chapple, Jr., with Lionel H. Peabody chairman and Joel Peckham superintendent and clerk. The five present teachers were all re-engaged.

Mr. Silas Albro of Providence and Mr. Myron Smith of Newport have been recent guests in town.

St. Columba's Guild was entertained by Miss Alice L. Albro Wednesday afternoon at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Joseph F. Albro. There was a large attendance. A dainty lunch was served, asparagus ferns being used with artistic effect.

The Good Government Club will hold a social at Oakland Hall Monday evening of next week.

Early hot-house sets of cauliflower and cabbage have been planted the past week; also peas and potatoes.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented his unfurnished cottage on the southerly side of Dixon street, known as No. 35, to William R. Ross, U. S. Navy. Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Patrick H. Horgan the west half of his double house on the southerly side of Mary street, known as No. 19, to Mr. Harry Aaron.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Mabel Cleveland Willson, daughter of Mr. Ray B. Willson, to Mr. William James Dawley, on Wednesday evening, April 25, at seven o'clock, at the home of the bride's father, on Tilley avenue.

Mr. Herbert P. Crowley, son of Chief of Police and Mrs. Crowley, is in New York for the holidays.

Miss Alva Marsh is spending the Easter holidays in Washington, D. C.

The public and parochial schools closed this week for Easter vacation.

## HESPER

...BY...

HAMLIN GARLAND

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## CHAPTER XXII.

RAYMOND looked back occasionally, half expecting pursuit. He could see in the valley below the town the gleaming white tents of the little army hesitant to march, and its plan of invasion seemed born of folly and madness. He spurred his horse down the trail to meet the night which rose to meet him from the valley like a chill, engulfing flood. An hour's brisk ride brought him to the open, and just at the edge of the peak he came upon a forlorn camp, a small tent under a fir, and a group of four men sitting about a fire. At their call he turned and rode up to them. They were an outpost of Munro's guard, a part of the cordon he had thrown round the peak and camp.

One of them knew him and, greeting him pleasantly, asked where he had been.

He replied with candor, "I've been down to the Springs to induce those 'yaller legs' to put off their expedition."

"What luck did ye have?"

"None. They're coming."

Significant glances passed, and the twilight brought out stern lines on their faces. At length Brown, the corporal, said solemnly: "Well, if they want fight they can have it. But say, Rob, does the captain know you're on the road? There was a bullaboo in town about you last night. A lot of the fellows think you went down to give away the camp, and some said if you ever came back they'd string you up. Now, I guess you better stay here while I ride up and tell the cap you're here."

"I don't think that's necessary, but you might jog along with me if you want to go. Otherwise I'll go alone."

"Well, I'll tell ye, Rob," said Brown in an embarrassed way, "these monkeys on the peak have got an awful shunt against you and Kelly, and they're two or three fellows who are working against you underhand right along. You don't want to take no chances. They'll do ye if they can."

Raymond was impressed with Brown's earnestness and by the admirable loyalty of his fellows camped in the snow. "Boys, what are you staying here for?" he asked. "This isn't a picnic. What do you do it for?"

Brown answered, "We do it because we want to help these miners stand off the 'phites'."

Raymond mused. "But you're friendly toward Kelly & Raymond?"

"Sure thing. You fellows are all right. You've punched cows, and Kelly is an old broncho buster himself. But let me tell ye this, Rob, we're going to need you and your men if these chaps come up here the way they talk of doin'—with Gatling guns and all that. The boys have been rollin' logs for a fortnight. You can just about see it from here—just on that point."

"Well, suppose we ride along," said Raymond, and as he took a last look around his heart warmed to these rough souls who had taken sides in a quarrel not their own, moved by a blind desire to aid their fellows in a war against privilege and social caste.

Brown called another man out of the group to ride with them, and they started away. On the hill east of the town and overlooking the valley lights could be seen flickering. The corporal lifted his arm and pointed that way. "There they are building the fort."

Raymond's blood began to stir, his military instruction to freshen, and for a moment, as he paused there in the darkness, he understood something of Munro's joy in a defensive campaign, but he said aloud: "It's all a mistake, Brown. They can't afford to fight the sheriff. The law is on his side."

Brown grimly replied, "Well, we'll give him a little run for his money, anyway."

Raymond smiled at the boyish quality of this remark, but made no comment upon it, and allowed himself to be led by a roundabout path to the

west side of the town. At last his guide paused. "You're all right now."

"I wish you'd tell Jack I'm here and that I want to see him," said Raymond. "I'm much obliged to you."

"Oh, that's all right, Rob; take keer of yourself." And the two men rode off.

"Good luck, boys."

As he rode up to Kelly's cabin and called out, "Hello, the house!" Matt

"Very well, we'll send out a call for a meeting tonight. The quicker we move the better. I feel as you do—now we are acting a man's part. There is a big element here that is sick of this monkey business. Half the camp will rally in our support. I know it. Then we will serve notice on Munro!—The sound of hurrying feet interrupted him, and a moment later Louis burst into the room.

"Oh, Rob, I'm glad you're here. Hello, Matt!" He shook hands, breathing heavily. His skin was flushed and his eyes shining. "You ought to be up-town. Jack is makin' 'em sit up. He shot one man. They were building a fort, and a drunken fellow!"

"Take your time," said Raymond coldly. "There are several minutes left in the box. You might begin at the beginning and tell me why you sneaked away again without saying goodby to Ann?"

The boy was not daunted. "As soon as I heard what the sheriff's plans were I wanted to leave, but it was so dark; that was last night. I was afraid to try it, so this morning I pulled out early."

"Where have you been all day?"

"I've been with Jack. I met his men way down the canyon, and they took me to headquarters, where I told my story, and then I went to supper with Jack; and then this big row came on, and I stayed to see that. Oh, but Jack is fine! He faced the whole crowd alone. One man wanted to clean out your cabin. He said it was a nest of traitors. He drew his gun on Jack, but he hadn't time to pull the trigger. Jack's bullet went through his arm."

Raymond, who had been studying the lad with softening glance, interrupted him: "Now, see here, Louis, you sit down here by the fire. Don't let your words all try to get out of the corral at the same time. We want to know all about it, but we don't want you to hurry. It's only 10 o'clock, and you can get over a whole lot of ground by midnight."

The two men looked at each other with grave eyes. The boy was trembling with excitement, and his voice was high and strained.

Kelly said gently: "My lad, 'twould serve your sister better if you kept out of this. I don't like to see you riding between the lines as a spy."

"I didn't intend to be a spy, but when I heard the trick they were going to play I couldn't help hurrying back."

"What trick?"

"Why, they're going to load all their men into freight cars and make them keep quiet, and then they're going to run them through Jack's guard at Boggy clear to the end of the rails."

"That's a very nice plan," said Raymond. "When do they intend to come?"

"Tomorrow night if the guns arrive for which they are waiting."

"How did you drop on to this?"

"I heard Cousin Don tell Dr. Bralide. He wanted Dr. Bralide to follow next day in case of accidents."

"You're told this to Jack?"

"Yes, I wanted to come and see you, Matt, but he said I could tell you afterward."

Raymond again looked at his partner. "Well, I don't see that there is anything for us to do now."

"Jack told me to tell you to be on your guard tonight. He said he'd come down and see you if possible. Oh, I feel so cold," he ended, drawing nearer the fire. "I'm all trembly over my chest."

"I reckon you better strip off your clothes and go to bed. This has been a hard day for you."

He seemed stiff, and was shivering convulsively. "I believe I will. Rob, I don't feel any good."

As Raymond helped him to undress, the boy's teeth began to chatter, and he drew his breath with a hissing moan. "I guess I've taken an awful cold, Rob. My breast aches so."

"Matt, go ask Nora to come over and bring her little medicine case. This boy's got a chill right now."

"A swallow of whisky will fix that," answered Matt as he went out. "I'll be back in a jiffy."

Raymond bundled Louis into bed and heaped him with blankets and furs, his heart deeply stirred with anxiety, for as the boy's mind turned from the excitement of his day's experiences to his condition he became deeply depressed. He fairly collapsed.

Mrs. Kelly, with her "emergency case" of medicine and a knowledge of sickness gained in years of maternal care in the rough country, was a great comfort to Raymond, but she could not keep down his growing anxiety. The boy's body was so small and frail when stripped of its clothing! Under their vigorous ministrations the sufferer ceased to shake and at last fell into a hot, uneasy doze.

Raymond, seeing this, whispered: "You must go home, I will watch."

"No, Rob, you must sleep. I forgot you had no sleep last night."

"Oh, yes, I did. I took a nap at Barnett's. Please go to bed."

To this arrangement she submitted, and, taking his seat close by the boy's couch, Raymond studied his flushed face, more concerned at that moment over his temperature and pulse than with the howling winds, the invading force or the fate of his mine. When Munro knocked on his door he went out upon the threshold and repeated the failure of his mission, while the captain of the vedettes listened with his horse's rein across his arm. At the end he merely said: "All right. Let them come; they will find us ready. Did the kid turn up all right?"

"He turned up, but he has taken a chill and is burning with fever."

Munro seemed concerned. "He had nothing on but that little gray jacket. I tried to warm him up with some whisky and a supper. I hope he won't be laid up. Well, now, old man, what are you going to do—help us or the 'dues'?"

"I can't decide anything tonight. I'm worried about this boy. If he is better in the morning I'll have something decisive to say to you."

"All right; take your time, only don't take too long. It's up to you to decide. Good night. Keep me posted on the boy's condition."

A half hour later Jim Dolan and two or three of his fellow reporters tum-

bled in, eager to know what Raymond had seen in the valley.

To them he said: "Boys, I haven't a word to say. I'm sorry I can't offer you a bed, for Louis, my boy friend, is very sick. Dolan, I wish you would send up the best doctor in Bozle. Tell him there's money in it if he comes tonight."

To Matt, Raymond turned. "Go on with your meeting without me. I can do nothing till this boy dodges this fever." And Kelly went away, reluctantly, to meet with the leaders of the neutral party, robbed of half his resolution, for he, too, loved the sick lad.

At 12 o'clock, when some of the men were passing, Raymond went out and called Baker and said in the tone of one who had at last decided on a plan of action, "I want you to carry a message to Boggy and see that it gets there."

And Baker, having a long training as cowboy behind him, accepted his order like a soldier.

The telegram was addressed to the sheriff and read:

They're on to your box car game. Look out! A PEACE LOVER.

At 1 o'clock Kelly returned with lowering brow. "I wish you'd been there, lad. They're afraid of Munro and voted me down. We are to do nothing."

Raymond, submerged in the rising flood of his anxiety, looked at his partner dully. "Well, perhaps it's better so, Matt. I gave my word to Ann that I would care for this boy as if he were my brother, and I'm going to do it, regardless of every other consideration. If he grows worse I shall send for Ann, and then I will have double reason to keep out of the movement."

Toward daylight Raymond called Kelly. "Send a message to Ann. Louis is a mighty sick boy and needs her care."

## CHAPTER XXIII.

THE morning paper, which the maid brought to Ann while she still drowsed in her bed, contained the news of Louis' arrival at Raymond's cabin and his collapse.

"All the early part of the night," the reporter went on to say, "bands of clamorous men marched from mine to mine, calling upon the gangs to lay down their tools. Only two firms remained unincorporated—Reese Bros. and Kelly & Raymond. In the midst of all this turmoil," said the reporter, "Raymond, one of the men most concerned, was standing guard over a sick boy and would not leave his side for a moment." Ann glowed with a sense of deep obligation to that watcher.

Mrs. Barnett knocked on her door and called, "Have you seen the papers, Ann Murley?"

"Yes."

"What are you going to do?"

"I am going up there."

Mrs. Barnett entered. "How can you go with that mob in possession? You must not go! It isn't safe for you, and I will not consent to have Don go again. Who will protect you?"

Ann flamed with wrath. "Have you no law out here that will protect a girl who goes to nurse her sick brother? I have nothing to do with your idiotic wars. I am going up there as a citizen of New York, not as a partisan of your side in this struggle. I shall not leave that boy there to suffer alone."

"I can't find Don," said Mrs. Barnett. "He must have gone downtown. Some one has just phoned a message from Rob. He says Louis has taken a chill."

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CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.



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## HESPPR.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

over to the camp myself, and if you don't mind I'll just natterly jog along a rod or two ahead of you—to show you the road."

As he rose to go the stranger said: "If so be it you folks have any influence with Bob Raymond, preach him into joining the movement, it'll be a mighty sight safer for him and a big help to the miners."

After the miners left the room Braide said: "We're in the enemy's country. He was plainly warning us, and his going along is in the nature of an armed guard."

"His escort may be of use to us," replied Ann. "Who was that man?" she asked of the old woman, who fairly whispered her answer.

"That's old Steve Adams. He's boss of this squad. All six of them men are Munro's pickets."

As Ann and the doctor drove on the clouds began to lift, rolling slowly, ponderously, reluctantly upward from the timbered slopes.

Their guide rode rapidly, signaling the doctor now and then to keep pace with him, and after nearly an hour of fairly level ground the road entered another canyon and crawled upward along a prodigious wall, which beat back the crashing roar of a small but very swift stream of water.

It must have been about 5 o'clock when they rounded the great base of the Black Cone at the head of the canyon and looked away across the big camp and far out upon the valley to the west.

Adams, their guide, was a considerable distance in advance when a couple of horsemen encountered them. After a moment's conference one turned back, and the other came on swiftly. Ann's heart glowed with the hope that it might be Raymond with a message from the sick one, but it proved to be Munro. He came up swiftly and, setting his horse upon his haunches, leaped cavalierly to the ground.

"Good evening, lady," he called as he approached the wagon. "Have you journeyed far?"

"How is Louis?" asked Ann quickly, with instant revolt of his assurance.

He felt the impersonal rebuke of her manner and replied simply: "He is better this afternoon, so I hear. I have not had time to call. It is a pleasure to see you again." He fixed his eyes on her companion. "I don't think I know you," he said, with a challenging inclination in his voice.

"I am Dr. Braide of Valley Springs," Ann explained. "Dr. Braide comes to attend my brother."

Munro's face lost its reckless smile, and he looked down and pale. "Doctor, I'm glad to meet you," interrupted Ann, warmly impatient of Munro's glances.

Braide chirped to his horses and Munro swung to his seat and followed after. At the foot of the hill he called: "Keep that winding road. It will bring you to the top near Kelly's. I'll meet you there."

The peak was more than quiet—it was silent. It was as if a pulsing had fallen upon every abode of workman, causing a swift devouring decay to set in.

"What a change!" exclaimed Braide. "I was here just before this trouble began and these hills teemed with men!"

"There is one smoking chimney. It must be the Raymond & Kelly mine," Ann pointed away up the hill.

"How do they keep going?"

"The strikers fear them, and, besides, Munro and Raymond are old acquaintances. I think he protects them."

Raymond was standing at the Kelly's door as they drove up, his face somber, his eyes clouded. He could not speak, so deeply was he moved, but with a nod at Braide and without a word threw back the robes and reached a hand to help her. "How is he?" she asked, with a catching of the breath.

"He is very ill, but I think—" His voice failed him for a moment. "I'm glad to see you, doctor. He needs you."

Everything whirled before Ann. "If he should die—oh, if he should die! It's all my fault!" she wailed. "It's all my fault!" and her numb limbs refused to move.

"Don't say that," he urged. "I've gone over it a thousand times. I don't see that any one is to blame. I know you are not. Come, we must go to him."

In that instant something seemed to pass between them—some invisible, intangible bond was established. Ann put out her hand, and he took it gently between his palms. "Be brave, dear girl," he said tenderly.

She suddenly roused herself and hurried toward the cabin. Mrs. Kelly came to meet her with arms opened wide, her sweet face pale with pity. "Oh, Ann, darling, we're needin' ye!"

Ann went to her for an instant, then put her aside and knelt beside the bed. Her heart grew icy cold with the horror and the pity of seeing that blithe, boyish face set and livid, the brows grave with the gravity of battle. His eyes were closed, and, at the moment, he appeared to be dying. She caught his lax hand and kissed it passionately. "Louis, speak to me! Speak to sister!"

Her low cry pierced Raymond's heart, and while he stood helpless, sick with sympathetic pain, the doctor took Ann gently by the arm. "Please leave me alone with Louis for a few minutes. Trust him to me."

Raymond turned comforter. "The doctor is right. His case is not decided yet. You must remember how strong and well he has been. He's not the pale slip he was when he came here. Please go over to the house and let Nora make some tea for you," he pleaded, and at last she yielded and, with a final look at the sick boy, went out with Mrs. Kelly.

With that half superstitious confidence which even the most intelligent feel when the doctor is present, Raymond soon followed. He was tired—tired! His long ride to the valley and back, his lack of sleep, but especially his anxiety, had worn upon him so that now, when he could shift some part of his responsibility, his steel woven frame began to quiver and his brain to thicken. He sank into a chair and lazily looked at Ann.

"It is sweet to see you," he murmured slowly. "Doubtless sweet because of Louis. We've done our best, Nora and I. I was in agony for fear you would not come tonight. I didn't want to shirk responsibility or labor—but—I—I wanted you. It's been a long day for me."

Mrs. Kelly explained: "Rob is dyin' for lack of sleep. That's the truth. He wouldn't leave the boy, and after riding all the day and the night before. But come now, have some tea—both. My mind is easier since the doctor came. Sure I know he will check the fever, never fear that."

Raymond soon put down his cup and rose. "Your drink has done me good, Nora. I will go back to the doctor and see if he needs help. You stay here," he said to Ann, and his voice was intimate and tender. "I will report at once."

When he re-entered a few moments later his tone was cheerful. "The doctor has made his examination and is confident of heading off pneumonia."

Ann's face lit with joy. "Oh, did he say that?" She reached both her hands to him. "Now you can go to sleep. I will watch tonight."

Together they returned to the bungalow, and Raymond, after a moment's conversation with Braide, threw himself on his couch. "Ah, this seems good!" he exclaimed to Ann and fell asleep almost instantly.

She drew the robe over him with careful hands and turned to Braide: "I'm so grateful to you, Dr. Braide. You are to eat supper with the Kellys. I think you would better go over to the house now. I will stay with Louis."

He protested against this, but she had her will. "In case he grows restless," he said at the door, "call me. However, I will return in half an hour probably."

A suffocating throb of tenderness rose in Ann's throat as she bent above Louis' flushed face and listened to his troubled breathing. Raymond lay in profoundest slumber, his face in shadow, but his presence was most palpable and appealing.

Nora came softly in. "Ann, dear, the supper is on the table. Go you along and eat. You're needed to keep the peace."

"Peace between whom?"

"Munro and Matt."

"Is Munro there?"

"He's waiting to see you. Keep him from Matt; he's in a bad temper tonight."

Ann went out with a wrinkle of vexation on her brow.

Munro was waiting just outside the door in the clear, yellow dusk.

"How is the boy?" he asked as she drew near.

"He is better, thank you."

"I might glad to hear it. I was worried about him on my own account. You see he was brought to me by one of my vedettes, and as he had a great deal of information I kept him with us."

"I hope you didn't ask him to betray his friends?"

"He was ready to talk."

"You shouldn't have listened. He is only a boy."

"It is no more than fair, lady, that one member of your household should be loyal to labor." His eyes burned into hers as he bent toward her. "What has changed you toward me?" he asked, with stern abruptness. "You give me nothing but 'marble brows' these days. What have I done that you shut your door in my face?"

"What you do is of no consequence to me except so far as my brother is concerned."

He was too keen not to perceive his advantage. "No woman can play with me and not get cinched at some part of the game."

"What do you mean?"

"You know what I mean. You were amused with 'the wild man' for a time. You played me against Rob for the fun of it, and then pulled out with Peabody."

Ann recoiled before a certain savagery in his voice, and, with her hand on the latch of the door, answered very slowly: "You interested me, I admit. You're very amusing at this moment, but you have no reason, no right, to say that I gave you the slightest encouragement to take this attitude toward me. It is the baldest presumption on your part."

At this moment Kelly opened the door. "Is it you, Ann?" He stepped aside. "Go in, girl, ye're supper's waitin'!"

Ann slipped in, glad to escape under the great arm which barred Munro's passage. "You stay outside," Kelly said to the young desperado, and his voice was dangerously calm. "I want a word with you. The blood of this night's work will be on your head, me lad. You can't excuse yourself by sayin' the committee demands it. You are the committee. Man, you're crazy!"

The young leader laughed. "They're the crazy ones, to come up against my men on this hill with a lot of old soaks, one lingers and ex-police-men dead on their heels. But don't worry, there'll be no battle—the clatter of a tin can will scare 'em into bug house fits. Now, Matt, let me finish what I came to say. We've been good friends, and I want to keep friends. You're a fair man, but let me tell you, the boys are getting bitter against you independent of this fight. You have no business to stand out against the union."

Kelly lifted his big fist in a gesture of menace. "Listen to me, Jack Munro. I've been a working miner all my life, whilst you were at school; whilst you were playin' hooky and stealin' plums, and all the years you've been runnin' a roulette wheel I was pickin' at the rocks. If any man is fitted to advise 'is Matt Kelly and not a play actor and celluloid bunko stealer like y'self. Go yer ways, Jack Munro, but leave me and mine alone. This ends it. Ye'll have no welcome from the Kellys' door after this night's work, and if ye put so much as the toe of ye're foot across me path I'll kill you for the reckless, murderin' devil that ye are!"

Munro recoiled under this gusty blast, but recovered himself. "You'll be coming to me for help inside of twenty-four hours, and you'll get it for the sake of Nora and the kids. Good night."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## EARLY CREEK HISTORY.

In the Time of Cortes the Tribe Life Was Idyllic.

The Creeks are an entirely different race of people from the Cherokees and other northern Indians. They are of Aztec, or rather, Toltec, origin, and in a teocallis, or pyramidal temple, located in a secluded wild of the Creek country, the same religious rites and ceremonies are performed today that were performed in the imposing teocallis located on the bank of the beautiful Lake Texcoco, in the days of the ill-starred Montezuma II. The archives of the nation are here preserved in hieroglyphics, beautifully painted on shells, strung together on deer tendons. Here are also preserved their most cherished relics, their green jasper altar and a life sized image of their great war god, both brought from their former home near Vera Cruz, Mexico.

At the time Cortes made his appearance in that neighborhood, bent upon a career of conquest and plunder, the Creeks, as they are now called, were living a peaceful, idyllic life in a land made sacred to them by having been the home of their ancestors for untold thousands of moons and containing the ashes and bones of their wise and loved old men through many generations. Gathering their warriors together, they gave battle to the invaders, but weapons of stone and flint could make but little impression upon the steel clad warriors of Spain, and they were defeated with terrible slaughter. Gathering wives and little ones together and taking with them their most cherished possessions, among which were the records of their race, the jasper altar and their war god, holding in his extended right hand the sacrificial knife of flint, they made their weary way to the capital of Montezuma, the sacred city of Mexico, where they were warmly welcomed by that unfortunate monarch and where they fought bravely in defense of the devoted city. They assisted Gauto-mazin, the chivalric nephew of Montezuma, in his glorious, if ill fated, attempt to regain the throne of his ancestors, and upon its failure and the attendant death of that young chieftain by torture, after the manner of the ancient Israelites, they determined to seek a land that man knew not, where they might provide homes for their families and worship the gods of their ancestors.—Exchange.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The man who loves his joke is usually unpopular.

Put yourself in the other man's place and you may stop abusing him.

It is commendable to save your money, but it is not commendable to look it. We worry as if we had to go through a whole year tomorrow instead of just one day.

The cares and worries of life look pretty good, after all, to those returning to town through the cemetery gate. When a soldier returns from a battle his story of the fight is more interesting and less truthful if he returns alone.

Of course friends are a good thing, but when misfortune comes to you which do you wish you had more of—friends or dollars?—Aitchison Globe.

## Cold Feet.

Never go to bed with cold feet; never try to sleep without being perfectly certain that you will be able to keep them warm. To lie one night with cold feet gives such a strain to the system as will be felt seriously, perhaps ending in a fit of sickness. Cold feet show an unbalanced circulation. The very best thing to do is to warm them by exercise, if that be practicable; if not, by dipping them in hot and cold water alternately two or three times and then using vigorous friction. If that does not warm them and keep them warm, heat them before the fire, drying them thoroughly, and then correct your habits or improve your health, for be sure that one or the other is wrong, perhaps both.

## Washington Irving.

A house in William street, New York, was Irving's birthplace on April 3, 1783. The British were soon to evacuate the city and Washington to take possession of it. Mrs. Irving, a warm hearted woman of English birth and an ardent patriot of the new land, said, "Washington's work is ended, and the child shall be named after him." The child was still in the care of a Scotch nurse when one day she saw the president, as Washington then was, enter a shop, and after him she went. "Please, your honor," said she, "here's a bairn named after you." The president laid his hand on the boy's head and gave him a blessing, which he never forgot.

## A Jewel of a Wife.

The minister's wife had an unwelcome visitor in a very talkative scandal monger, so the minister went out for a stroll. Returning half an hour later, he called out, "That old cat gone, I suppose?" "Yes," said his wife, who had still her guest talking to her, "I sent it home in a basket, my dear, this morning." "What do you think of that for presence of mind and absence of cat?"—Christian Life.

## What Will Happen to It.

"That flimsily constructed public building is a scandal!" exclaimed the patriot.

"Never mind," answered Mr. Degraft soothingly: "I'll soon blow over."—Washington Star.

## Thankful For Small Mercies.

A man lost a leg in a railway accident, and when they picked him up the first word he said was, "Thank the Lord, it was the leg with the rheumatism in it."—Atlanta Constitution.

## Always Lones.

No poker party is complete without him sitting in it. He helps to swell the jack pot, and the other fellows win it.—Houston Post.

## Family Jars Coming.

Hewitt—I'm engaged to be married. Jewett—That's right, old man. In time of peace prepare for war.—New York Press.

## A MOHAMMEDAN FUNERAL.

Ceremonies With Which a Body Is Consigned to the Grave.

When the life of a Mohammedan is ebbing away a distinguished reader of the Koran is summoned to recite aloud its chapter on the resurrection, so that the spirit of the person, on hearing it, may have an easy death. The Mohammedan believes that the vital principles of the whole system are concentrated in the head, when death is the result. The watchers at the bedside also read some passages, and then a drink of sherbet is given to the patient to lessen the pangs of death. As soon as the spark of life has died, the two great toes are tied together with a thin strip of cloth, the mouth is closed, and incense is burned near the body.

The interment follows a few hours after death. The "washers" are men and women who wash and shroud the body and dig a hole in the earth to hold the water, so that it cannot spread very much, as it is considered unlucky to tread on this water. The washing is a great ceremony, and when finished the body is shrouded with even more ceremony. If there is a widow of the deceased, she returns the dowry her husband had given her. If the deceased's mother is present, she says, "The milk with which I suckled thee I freely bestow upon thee." Thus she resigns the debt of the deceased to her. When flowers have been placed on the body it is carried to the grave on a bier or, if the relatives can afford it, in a coffin. At the grave four creeds are recited, and the body, with the head to the north and the face looking toward Mecca, is laid on its back in its tomb. The grave is about seven feet long for both sexes, but the depth for a man is measured by the distance between his feet and chest; for a woman, between her feet and waist. If the body is too long for the grave, it is believed that the deceased must have been a great sinner.

Before the body is covered the Mohammedan takes a little earth and, throwing it into the grave, says, "We created you of earth, and we return you to the earth, and we shall raise you out of the earth on the day of resurrection." Then a mound is built to keep the earth in the grave from crushing the body, and water is sprinkled on it in three lines. Special prayers for the safe voyage of the deceased are offered after the burial. As in the case of a Hindu funeral, the poor are not forgotten, both remembering the needy by distributing money, salt, rice and wheat among them after the funeral.

## The Prague Clock.

Since the middle of the fifteenth century the city of Prague has possessed a remarkable clock, the machinery of which is most complicated. The dial, which is between six and eight feet across, has a number of hands, which mark not only the minutes and the hours, but also the days, months, years and centuries. Of this clock a poet tells us:

At the left of the dial a skeleton stands,  
And aloft hangs a musical bell in the tower.  
Which he rings by a rope that he holds in his hands  
In his punctual function of striking the hour.  
But the faintest sight of the numerous sights  
Which the clock has to show to the people below  
Is the holy apostles, in tunics and tights,  
Who revolve in a ring or proceed in a row.

## Wonders About Skin Pores.

Each square inch of the human skin contains no less than 3,500 sweating tubes, or perspiration pores. Each of these tubes, although wonderfully minute, is about one-fourth of an inch in length. Each of these sweat tubes may be likened to a tiny drainpipe. We find that the average adult has about 2,000 square inches of skin on the surface of his body. Each square inch of this outer cuticle is, as we have said, literally permeated with its 3,500 quarter inch perspiration ditches. If we could put each of these little tubes and to end we would find that they would extend a distance of not less than 201,166 feet. Had you ever before stopped to consider the fact that the aggregate length of the little ditches for draining the human body is almost forty miles?

## Schliemann's Luck.

It is told of Schliemann, the exhumed of buried cities of the ancient world, that he was pursued by ill luck in his earlier undertakings. Mentioning the fact to a friend, the latter asked him which leg and arm he first inserted in trousers and coat. Schliemann said he habitually inserted the right. "That is the cause of your misfortunes," said his friend. "You have offended the left hand fairies, and they take out their vengeance on you. Reverse your habit and see." "And," said Schliemann in telling the incident in his later and prosperous years, "you see how it changed my luck."

## Nicotiana Again.

Nicotiana glauca, the border flower, which opens about 6 o'clock and gives a powerful and pleasant fragrance during the night, takes its name from the botanical term for the tobacco plant, nicotiana, which was named in honor of John Nicot of Nismes, ambassador from the king of France to Portugal, who procured the first seeds from a Dutchman, who had them from Florida.

## His Plans.

"Did the architect carry out your plans?"

"Guess he must have. I haven't been able to find any of them about the house."—Cleveland Leader.

We never see the target a man aims at in life; we see only the target he hits.—Jordan.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

# DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

Brushed Scales from Face Like Powder—Under Physicians Six Months But Grew Worse—Some Said Face Would Be Marked for Life—Now Without a Blemish.

## CUTICURA REMEDIES WORK WONDERS.

"As I was a sufferer with eczema I write to tell you what a great friend I found in Cuticura Remedies. In six months I had tried three doctors, but did not get any better. It was on my body and on my feet so thick that I could hardly put a pin on me without touching eczema. My face was covered, my eyebrows came out, and then it got in my eye. I then went to another doctor. He asked me what I was taking for it, and I told him Cuticura. He said that was a very good thing, but that he thought that my face would be marked for life. But Cuticura did its work and my face is now just as clear as it ever was."

"My brother-in-law told me about the wonderful Cuticura remedies. I took his advice and got the Ointment, Soap, and Resolvent. I washed with the Cuticura Soap and then applied the Ointment, and took Cuticura Resolvent as directed. In a short time my face began to get better, and when I had taken one bottle of Resolvent I could brush the scales off my face like a powder. When I had taken four bottles my face was as clear as ever."

"I told all my friends about my remarkable cure. I feel so thankful I want everybody far and wide to know what Cuticura can do. It is a sure cure for eczema. (signed) Mrs. Emma White, 641 Chertier Place, Camden, N. J., April 25, 1905."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for every kind of skin disease, from Itchiness

# The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181  
House Telephone 1900

Saturday, April 14, 1906.

All ready for Easter?

The new cruiser Washington seems to be worthy of her name. Her record is a good one.

A new reciprocity treaty with Cuba is now being negotiated by the State Department, and will be ready to submit to the Senate before the adjournment of Congress.

The Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore recently made a run of 96 miles an hour on a regular trip, covering the entire 108 miles between Cleveland and Toledo in a trifle over an hour and a half.

The eruption of Vesuvius has assumed startling proportions. The loss of life has been very large and although it is hoped that the worst is over there is no cause of security felt by the dwellers in that much afflicted region.

The conservative Democrats of the East are turning toward the once radical Socialist leader Bryan, as the man to lead them in 1908 against the more radical Socialist Hearst. Times and things and people have changed when Bryan poses as a conservative leader against the radical element in his own party.

Representative Humphrey, of Washington, a member of the Merchant Marine Commission, predicts that Japan will eventually drive the American flag from the steam tonnage of the Pacific ocean unless a subsidy is granted to our vessels. The Japanese already have an option on the Pacific Mail fleet, and there is a report that negotiations to same end have been begun with the Great Northern Steamship Co.

The Democratic party are always good rainbow chasers. Just now they are filled with the hallucination that they are to get control of the House of Representatives in the 60th Congress. The present Congress has 252 Republicans and 138 Democrats, making a Republican majority of 114. The Democrats will have to capture fifty-eight seats and not lose a single one, which will be rather a sizeable job for Mr. Hearst and his followers.

The General Assembly is going to serve two days without pay. The date for final adjournment has been set for Friday of next week and the pay of the members will cease on the previous Wednesday. Last year it was necessary for the members to serve several days extra as the passage of the court and practice act necessitated a longer session. This year business has been done more expeditiously and the members will be able to return home earlier.

Even the Democratic Senators are beginning to see the error of their ways in regard to the railroad rate legislation. The act that provides for absolute authority to the interstate commerce commission to fix railroad rates without power of appeal is contrary to American principles and can never be successfully adopted. The majority of the opposing Senators are reasonable in their demands and merely require that the railroads shall have the right of appeal to some competent court in case unjust rates are fixed.

Railroad Commissioner Freeman in his annual report repeats his recommendation that all street cars be fitted with vestibuled platforms for the winter months. This is an important matter and should be favorably considered. The motormen on the bare front platforms are exposed to the severity of the weather and companies should be compelled to provide for their comfort and security. It is true that now the tendency of the street railway companies in the State is toward a fully vestibuled equipment but those lines that have not yet adopted this style of car should be compelled to do so at once.

Charles L. Tucker, who has been condemned and sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Mabel Page in Massachusetts, has made his final appeal to Governor Guild for commutation of his sentence and the petitions to the Governor have been largely signed. The murder was a particularly heinous and atrocious one and the man who was guilty of it is richly deserving of the full penalty of his crime, but there exists in the minds of a great many persons a feeling that the State has not proved him to be the guilty party. He may have committed the crime, but until stronger evidence is brought to show it there is a very strong feeling that he should not be executed for the crime.

The Democrats are on an active hunt just now for some one who will lead them out of the slough of despond and give them some faint hope of victory over Senator Wetmore next year. Anybody will answer. They are not particular as to the person. All they want is someone with the ability to combine all the sore heads, and all the cranks, and those with an axe to grind, with the Democracy. In that way they hope to succeed. We are of the opinion that their hopes are futile. Senator Wetmore has done too much for the people of Rhode Island to be set aside for somebody or anybody who wants his position simply for the office. The Senator is proving more valuable to the State every day, and we cannot afford to lose him.

## General Assembly.

The General Assembly has been working industriously this week, and has disposed of much accumulated business. Except on Tuesday when an early adjournment was taken out of respect to the memory of City Solicitor Colwell of Providence, long sessions have been in order, and on Wednesday the House held the longest session of the term.

In the House on Friday Representative Franklin of Newport for the committee on judiciary reported the act creating a new charter for the City of Newport. The committee recommended passage of the act, which has not been amended from its original form, and it was placed on the calendar for action next Tuesday when it will undoubtedly be passed.

The Senate has passed the bill restoring to William H. Shea of this city the right to vote. Friday of next week has been fixed as the date of final adjournment and a rule has been adopted that no new business shall be presented on the final day. The House has passed the voting machine act but it has been very considerably amended from its original form. It has been communicated to the Senate and referred to the committee on special legislation. The House has had rather an exciting time over the appropriation for the State census, the Western members taking occasion to attack the reliability of this census. The bill amending the charter of the Redwood Library of this city has been favorably reported in the Senate, as has also the bill allowing the Newport & Fall River Railroad to carry freight to the city of Newport.

## The Business Outlook.

Nearly every condition in the business world is favorable to a continuation of the present prosperity. The underlying factor, of course, is the splendid outlook for crops. Another generous crop yield would mean an enormous increase in resources and consumptive ability.

The coal strike has checked enthusiasm in some directions, but it is admitted that no serious trouble is likely in the bituminous fields with a good proportion of the mines working, and there is every reason to believe that the anthracite strike will be of short duration.

In almost all lines of industry the demand still exceeds the supply. Deliveries are slow and prices hold strong.

The strength of the general situation is shown by the activity in the iron and steel trade. There is a fair demand for pig iron at both eastern and western distributing centers. The president of one of the largest foundry iron making corporations in Alabama says that a marked feature of this year's business is the enormous demand for iron within the south, and the increase in the markets of the west for southern iron.

Spring trade is shaping out in larger volume than must of the larger steel corporations expected to see. Business is better than it was a year ago and furnaces are behind orders. One of the larger steel corporations has lately booked a large order for foreign account.

In the textile industry the outlook is most flattering. Sentiment is confident in wool, and in leather and boots and shoes the same conditions rule.

## Presented to the President.

The Rhode Island teachers who have been in Washington the past week had a reception on Wednesday that they will not soon forget, when the party was received by the President in the White House. Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island made all the arrangements for the reception and he, together with Representative Capron, Senator Wetmore's secretary, Mr. Vail, and Maj. Abbot, accompanied the visitors.

As each of the young women from Rhode Island was presented to the President she received a cordial handshake and a word of pleasant greeting, while the Chief Executive's expansive smile never left his face. The girls heard President Roosevelt's famous "delighted" many times, but it was often varied with the other conventional words of greeting, all spoken, however, in so sincere a tone as to take from the reception anything like formality. Every one of the Rhode Islanders was outspoken in her words of admiration for the President, and they appreciated to the utmost his courtesy in receiving them after having made it a rule to meet no more large parties.

It has long been said that Europe is the home of the "tip", that whoever serves one expects a gratuity and that the nature of the service is based largely upon the size of the fee expected. This is no doubt true, but is not the United States as bad as or worse than Europe in this respect? Abroad, a small tip will sometimes accomplish a good deal; in the United States the man that gives less than a quarter is looked upon as a scoundrel, the average waiter, while of course in some places a much larger tip is expected. Why don't the proprietors of hotels and restaurants where the tip evil flourishes with greatest violence come to the rescue of the public by paying living wages and positively cutting off all tips to their employees? In no other way can relief be obtained.

A number of school teachers will spend their Easter vacation in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., have arrived for the season.

## Large Death Rate.

In connection with the Armstrong bill to cut down life insurance surpluses, certain facts showing that of forty-one insurance companies doing business in 1870 only nine had survived. This tends to the conclusion that the struggle for survival among corporations will serve to weed out many whose condition is unsound and who are incapable of adapting themselves to the standards of the public welfare.

Several years ago one of the New York state departments made a report on incorporated companies covering a certain period of years. It was found that 1,600 chartered concerns had been lost track of entirely. No record could be obtained of them from the inquiries of the department concerned. Whether or not they had discharged the obligations which they assumed in return for the privileges which the state granted them, no one could tell. There would seem to be a degree of dereliction on the part of public authorities at this very point. If corporate privileges are granted, the State which grants them should see to it that the corporate obligations are observed. There is no safety where rights are given and duties ignored. This is a time when we may well make better provision for official scrutiny without in any wise prejudicing any honest corporate interests.

President Mellen, of the New Haven, says that the plans for shortening the line between New York and Boston, so that a four-hour train service will be possible, are making good progress. The revision of the Boston & New York Air Line between New Haven and Willimantic and the New England Railroad, between Willimantic and Boston, will make a line approximately 200 miles in length between New York and Boston. By the use of electricity the distance may be covered in even less than four hours.

Speaker Cannon says that the tariff will be changed sooner or later because "the common mind" wants a change. Just so, says the Hartford Courant. What the common mind thinks is public opinion. When the common mind expresses its view at the polling booths, it makes Presidents, Congresses and (judicially) Mr. Speakers. Abraham Lincoln once said that he knew the Lord must like the common people for He wouldn't have made so many of them if He didn't.

There was an attempt to wreck the passenger train on the Consolidated road that left Bristol for Providence at 8.15 Thursday evening. A sleeper was placed on the track near the Popponesset crossing and only for the fact that the train was running slowly a serious accident might have occurred. The sleeper was pushed along the rails for about 100 feet before the car was stopped. The matter was reported to the police of the town of Bristol and an investigation is in progress.

## Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecast of disturbance to cross the continent April 10 to 14, warm wave 9 to 13, cool wave 12 to 16. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 14, cross west of Rockies country by close of 15, great central valleys 16 to 18, eastern states 19. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about April 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about April 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21.

This disturbance will be somewhat severe on Pacific coast, will grow less intense in the great central valleys and as it approaches the eastern states about April 18 will again increase in force causing severe weather about April 20 on Atlantic coast and out on the ocean. Rains will increase over those of the preceding week.

Fifth disturbance of April will reach Pacific coast about April 20, cross west of Rockies country by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about April 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about April 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27.

This disturbance will cause severe weather throughout its eastward course across the continent and dangerous storms may be expected. Rains will not be general but heavy in some localities. Temperatures of cool wave following this storm wave will go to low degrees, carrying frosts farther south than usual. The month will close with rising temperatures but the coldest part of the month will pass meridian 90, eastward bound, not far from April 27.

## Resigns Long Rectorship.

Newton, Mass., April 13.—Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D., rector of Grace Episcopal church in this city, has tendered his resignation to the vestry on account of ill-health. Rev. Dr. Shinn has been rector of the parish for 31 years.

## Bicycle Railway Voted Down.

Boston, April 13.—The bill of E. M. Boynton to provide for a bicycle railway between Boston and Fall River, which measure has been repeatedly before the state legislatures, was again defeated in the senate yesterday.

## Midnight Measure Engrossed.

Boston, April 13.—The 12 o'clock bill, which permits voters of Boston and other cities of above 45,000 population to say whether or not first-class hotels shall sell liquor after midnight, won its second victory in the house, passing by a vote of 108 to 101, after its opponents had made a tremendous stand. Every member of the house was reached by letter or telegram before his vote was taken. Another fight is ahead, according to his opponents, but his friends are now confident of his final victory.

## Washington Matters.

Strong Arguments have been Advanced in Favor of Many Different Kinds of Bills.—The Story of Ambassador Storer's Recall from Vienna.—Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1906.

It is remarkable what a number of excellent arguments can be advanced in favor of almost any form of rate bill and how by the same process of reasoning each bill presented can in turn be shown to be so faulty as to be scarcely worth a second thought. Another thing equally remarkable is, that everyone in the House and almost everyone in the Senate admits the necessity for rate regulation. None dare deny it. Yet the stoutest opponents of legislation can all of them produce bills that logically are all right while all other bills are logically all wrong. Now Senator Elkins has always been classed, rightly or wrongly, as a champion of the railroads and one of the strong "opposition Senators." Yet in his speech on the rate bill this week, he declared he was one of the warmest supporters of the President's plan for a square deal. He presented a bill that, as he explained it, seemed to have a number of advantages over anything else produced, always excepting Senator Newland's bill, which goes to the root of the matter at once but it is too radical for Congress to think of passing for a few years yet.

Senator Elkins in coming out for a bill of his own said that while he was classed as a railroad man he had ten times the interest in shipping that he had in carrying. Of course anyone can accept Senator Elkins' statements at their face value or not just as they please. Yet what he said was that he was opposed to the Hepburn bill because it did not go far enough. He said there were wrongs, abuses and discriminations by the railroads and he wanted to see them stopped. But he said the Hepburn bill would not stop them. He said that he wanted a bill that embodied a court review with the right of the court to suspend any rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission but compelling the railroads to deposit the amount of money in dispute with the court pending the decision on the order. But what he said he was particularly anxious about was a distinct prohibition against the railroads producing or dealing in the commodities they carried. This he admitted was prohibited by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Chesapeake and Ohio case, but he wanted it specifically stated in the act. He was also in favor of compelling the railroads to put in switches and make connections with lateral lines on a reasonable basis. Also he wanted the bill to compel the carriers to make a fair distribution of cars and to provide for prompt connections and a prorating agreement with connecting lines.

All this coming from one who is classed as a railroad Senator sounds very fair. It was a more liberal proposition than had been expected from him. Now the question remains, was Mr. Elkins talking in good faith and was he as much in harmony with the President's ideas as he professed to be? If he was not, where was the "joker" in any of his proposed amendments?

What purports to be the true story of Ambassador Bellamy Storer's recall from Vienna is going the rounds in diplomatic circles and if it is the true explanation, merely shows that he was not the first man in public life to have his ambitions wrecked by a desire on the part of his wife to play at politics. It seems that while the Storers were diplomatically accredited they spent a good deal of time in Rome and while there Mrs. Storer conceived the idea of having Archbishop Ireland created a cardinal, thus making two cardinals in America. There was another party of Americans of whom Mr. Phillips of New York was one who wanted a second cardinal over here but who were backing Archbishop Farley of New York. The matter was brought to the attention of the President and he said that while he was a warm admirer of both prelates and while he would be glad to see any of his friends in the Catholic, Methodist or Episcopal Church, and he had friends in all, get a promotion, he could not as the President take any part in suggesting action to Rome. This was a very natural and proper position for the President to take. But the matter was discussed by the high officials in Vatican circles and they decided that the President did not seem to be particularly interested neither appointee. So the matter was dropped. The result has been that a second American cardinal has not yet been appointed. This made Mrs. Storer very indignant and she lost no opportunity to make trouble for the Administration. There was the case of Consul Hurst who was dropped from the service. Both Ambassador Storer and his wife wrote some very acid letters on the subject criticizing the Administration. For this the Ambassador was sharply called down. The breach widened and the Storers left their post in Vienna and went to Egypt. The Ambassador sulked and for about three months failed to answer the letters of the President or the Secretary of State. Matters finally reached a stage where the President was forced to write his Ambassador that he could either go back to Vienna, answer the letters that were addressed him or resign. Mr. Storer chose the latter alternative and the post has been filled by a new appointee. But it all shows how a woman playing with politics can make a mess of it just like a man.

## THE BECK PRIZE WINNER.

The Jury of artists of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has just awarded the Beck Prize of one hundred dollars to Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston, for his picture, "Study of a Chair Found in the Tomb of Queen Ti's Parents, Egypt," which was reproduced in The Century of November, 1905. This prize was offered this year for the first time, for the best work in the annual Philadelphia Water Color Exhibition reproduced in color within the year. Mr. Smith's work, reproduced as a full-page illustration in Henry Copley Greene's "A Great Discovery in Egypt" in November Century is one of a series of Egyptian pictures which have been commended for their great archaeological interest as well as for their merit as paintings.

Mr. Baker Williams, who was operated upon Thursday for appendicitis, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Gorton is guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Wadley, at Bound Brook, N. Y.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Itching, smarting, bleeding, protruding Piles. Fungus is authorized to refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 11 days. 60c.

# ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR BAKING POWDER

It makes the most delicious and healthful hot breads, biscuit and cake

FREE FROM ALUM, LIME OR PHOSPHATIC ACID

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Alum baking powders are unhealthy. Do not use them for raising food under any circumstances. So detrimental are alum baking powders considered, that in most foreign countries their sale is prohibited. In many States in this country the law compels alum powders to be branded to show that they contain this dangerous acid, while in the District of Columbia, Congress has prohibited the sale of all food that contains alum.

Alum baking powders are sold to consumers at from 10 cents a pound to 25 ounces for 25 cents, or 25 cents a pound, and when not branded may generally be distinguished by their price.

## CASTRO RETIRES

Mrs. Mary Thomas has announced the engagement of her youngest daughter, Miss Edna Davis Thomas, to Mr. Frederick Sumner Bachelier.

Dr. Hamilton King and the Misses Liza and Annie King have returned from Europe.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BRONCHO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1906.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1 Sat	5 25 16 87	10 52 12 15	1 1 00	4 1 00	7 1 00	10 1 00	13 1 00
2 Sun	5 25 16 87	10 52 12 15	1 1 00	4 1 00	7 1 00	10 1 00	13 1 00
3 Mon	5 25 16 87	10 52 12 15	1 1 00	4 1 00	7 1 00	10 1 00	13 1 00
4 Tue	5 25 16 87	10 52 12 15	1 1 00	4 1 00	7 1 00	10 1 00	13 1 00
5 Wed	5 25 16 87	10 52 12 15	1 1 00	4 1 00	7 1 00	10 1 00	13 1 00
6 Thur	5 25 16 87	10 52 12 15	1 1 00	4 1 00	7 1 00	10 1 00	13 1 00
7 Fri	5 25 16 87	10 52 12 15	1 1 00	4 1 00	7 1 00	10 1 00	13 1 00

First Quarter, 1st day, 11h. 2m., evening.  
Full Moon, 9th day, 11h. 2m., morning.  
Last Quarter, 15th day, 3h. 30m., evening.  
New Moon, 23rd day, 11h. 6m., morning.

## Deaths.

In this city, 6th inst., Catherine, widow of John D. Case, aged 67 years.  
In this city, 6th inst., Doris, wife of Daniel Fugittelli, aged 42 years.  
In this city, 9th inst., at the residence of his parents, 555 Thimble street, Frank, infant son of Vito and Marie Radice, aged 2 years and 6 months.  
In this city, 11th inst., Luke Scott, aged 81 years.  
In this city, 12th inst., at his residence, 11 E. Tenth street, Bartholomew Nagle.  
At Fort Adams, R. I., 11th inst., Marga et M., wife of Sergeant John Fraser.  
In South Portsmouth, 7th inst., William J. Barker, aged 70 years.  
In Bristol, 11th inst., Mary G. Hoar, in her 94th year.  
In Warren, 10th inst., Herbert, son of Evelyn T. and the late Rev. A. A. Morton.  
In Providence, 8th inst., Eleanor, widow of Thomas M. Croble, 87; 8th inst., Amelia Van Arkey, 60.

## Farms to Sell in Middletown.

1. Cottage, barns, etc., 3 acres, \$3,700
2. ditto 3 1/2, 4,000
3. ditto 3 1/2, 4,000
4. Several one acre lots for building; off Hoxeyman Hill, each, 400
5. An excellent farm with residence, superior and very large farm buildings, and 10 acres on the Troy-Lane line, 7,500

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## CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in cases of indigestion, constipation, biliousness, and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place all who use them in the most comfortable and pleasant way in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all look head

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; and those who find their good deeds noted here and there who once they find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all look head

## ACHE

Is the bone of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills are so small and so easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action place all who use them in the most comfortable and pleasant way in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all look head

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.  
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## Troublesome President of Venezuela to Take Needless Rest

New York, April 12.—General Cipriano Castro has retired temporarily from the presidency of Venezuela. General Juan Vicente Gomez, first vice president of the republic, is the present executive head. This information was contained in an official dispatch received from Caracas by Carlos Figueredo, Venezuelan consular general in this city.

The official announcement gives as Castro's reason for resigning that "he desires to retire to restful, private life for some time, owing to the strenuous work his position exacts and which he has so successfully carried on for several years."

The change took place on Monday last, when Castro issued a proclamation, wherein appeared the following: "Should his temporary separation bring harmony and good will to the country, he would willingly make his retirement permanent—if necessary." The dispatch also says that peace is assured in Venezuela and that the international questions will be either amicably arranged or arbitrated.

Cipriano Castro became president of Venezuela on Oct. 28, 1899, having headed a revolution against President Andrade. Gomez, who becomes president temporarily, is known as an able military man. He aided Castro in his revolution against Andrade and is commander of the Venezuelan army.

## Four Seamen Perished

Boston, April 12.—The Bungot schooner Sallie B, with four of her crew, was among the toll exacted from the coasting fleet by the recent storm. Fifteen minutes after the little vessel plunged beneath the waves off the Maine coast Tuesday a gigantic billow swept three of the six men from the long boat into which they had all hastily jumped, while the fourth victim died in the boat from exposure seven hours later.

Two survivors, Captain Hopkins of Brewer, Me., and John Mulhain, a native of Finland, were picked up yesterday off Cape Porpoise by the Portland steamer Day State and landed here last evening in a pitiable plight.

## Shot Himself in Street Car

Beverly, Mass., April 12.—His mind apparently unbalanced by anxiety over the fate of his brother, Harry B. Dowling, a gardener, aged 85 years, shot himself in the head last night while riding in an electric car bound from Salem to North Beverly. It is thought he cannot recover. Dowling's brother, Frank E. Dowling, is held in jail in default of bonds of \$10,000 for shooting Wilder E. Caldwell and George W. Glines at North Beverly last Saturday.

## Germany's Finger in the Pie

London, April 13.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Express says that Germany is using diplomatic influence there to encourage Turkey to resist Great Britain in the dispute about the occupation of Tabakh in the Sinai peninsula. The support the Sultan is receiving from Berlin accounts for his distasteful in face of the clear declaration by the British government.

## Commissioners Remain in Office

Fall River, Mass., April 12.—A temporary injunction, restraining Mayor Tracy of Taunton from depositing E. N. Clarke and D. R. Brownell, license commissioners of that city, was issued in the superior court here. The commissioners were ordered to retire from office by the mayor as the result of a dispute regarding the license poll.

## New Record For Gold Output

London, April 11.—The output of the Transvaal gold mines for March was 4,972,000 ounces, valued at \$9,324,075, being 12,120 ounces over the previous



**RESULT IN DOUBT**Conference of Operators and  
Miners at an End**CONCESSIONS OFFERED**Miners Amend Original Demands and Announce That  
Strike Commission Is Acceptable--Not Favorably Received

New York, April 13.—At the meeting of the sub-committees of the anthracite mine workers and operators here the representatives of the employees offered the owners the choice of two propositions in their endeavor to come to an amicable agreement, and the employers made an informal reply in which they intimated that they are not likely to accept either. The operators will make an official answer to the miners' latest proposition by letter, and there will be no further meetings until something develops.

While there is still hope that a peaceful solution of the controversy will be found, the meeting did not bring the contending parties closer together; in fact, they appear to have almost reached the limit of their negotiations. If the operators should decline to entertain either of the propositions submitted by the miners yesterday it is probable a convention of miners will be called at which the delegates will declare that a strike exists.

Briefly stated, the offer made by President Mitchell was a remission of the miners' original demands with two amendments, and in case they are not accepted he proposes that the whole controversy be placed before the strike commission.

In one of the amendments to the original demands Mitchell drops the request for the recognition of the union and provides that the proposed agreement be made between the operators and the anthracite mine workers instead of the United Mine Workers of America. The other amendment provides that only employees who are willing shall be assessed a certain sum each month to defray the expenses of carrying out the proposed check-off agreement. Instead of union and non-union men being called upon to contribute.

If the operators will not accept the original demands as amended, the miners propose that they (the original demands as amended) and the operators' first proposition, which provides for a renewal for three years of the award of the anthracite strike commission, be referred for arbitration to the strike commission. Thus the miners drop their second offer, which provides for arbitration by the conciliation board, and ignore the operators' second proposition with the exception of the strike commission feature, which they accept.

An informal talk followed the meeting, during which it was agreed that if any further meeting of the joint committee was desired by the miners arrangements for it could be made by Presidents Baer and Mitchell.

At his headquarters, after the meeting, Mitchell confirmed the interpretation that the first amendment to his original demands eliminates the request for the recognition of his union. Technically, Mitchell and his colleagues are not appearing before the operators as officers of the United Mine Workers of America, but as representatives of the anthracite mine workers. This was also their status before the strike commission in 1902-3.

**Mine Workers Are Disappointed**

Philadelphia, April 13.—Reports received here from all sections of the anthracite coal fields are to the effect that the mine workers are greatly disappointed at what they regard as a virtual suspension of negotiations between the operators and miners' representatives in New York. The belief generally is expressed that Baer's brief answer to the amended proposition offered by Mitchell and the scale committee leaves but small hope for an amicable settlement. There still remains a hope, however, that the conciliatory attitude of Mitchell may result in at least a temporary settlement.

**Textile Operatives Want Increase**

New Bedford, Mass., April 10.—At a meeting of the Textile council last night it was voted to recommend to the different textile unions to ask for an advance of wages in the cotton mills of this city, and to have each union call a meeting to decide upon what it considers a fair advance to ask. There are about 12,000 hands employed in the cloth mills.

**Resigned Under Charges**

Lawrence, Mass., April 10.—At a meeting of the board of aldermen last night it was announced that City Physician Black, against whom charges of conduct unbecoming a city official were made recently, had tendered his resignation. The aldermen voted unanimously to accept the resignation.

**Royal Arcanum Gains**

Dover, N. H., April 11.—Reports presented at the second annual session of the grand lodge of New Hampshire, Royal Arcanum, showed the total membership of the order in the state to be 500. This is a slight gain over last year's total. Two new councils were instituted during the year.

**Dowie Intends to Fight**

Chicago, April 12.—John A. Dowie and his counselors today will begin the fight to regain the \$20,000,000 said to be involved in the control of Zion City by filing in the courts a bill in chancery, petitioning that the transfer of Zion City properties made to Deacon Granger by General Overseer Voliva, as attorney for Dowie, be set aside.

**Don't Want Carnegie Library**

Durham, Conn., April 10.—By the vote of a town meeting here last night it was decided to refuse an offer of \$50,000 by Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a library building.

**A LONELY WASTE**Desolate Scenes on Slope of  
Mount Vesuvius**STILLNESS IS HORRIBLE**Priest Who Deserted His People  
In Time of Danger Rebuked  
by King—Feat of Princess Surprises Neapolitans

Naples, April 13.—While the news from Mount Vesuvius is reassuring, the conditions here in Naples are such as to make it difficult to realize that conditions are actually better. The wind is blowing from the volcano in the direction of Naples, carrying the ashes in this direction, and the fall of ashes and cinders here is worse than at any time since the eruption began.

The scenic effects vary from hour to hour. Now in the north the sky is chocolate colored, lowering and heavy, under which men and women, with their hair and clothing covered with ashes, move about. Fort San Martino, as it towers above the town, can only just be seen, while Castel dell'Ovo is boldly marked in light, seeming like silver against the brown sky.

To the south, beyond the smoke zone, lies sunny Posillipo and its peninsula, while far away glistens the sea, on which the islands seem to float in the glow of the setting sun. Adding to the strange picture, one of the French men-of-war which arrived in the Bay of Naples yesterday is so placed as to be half in the glow and half, obscured by the belt of falling ashes.

From the observatory on Mount Vesuvius, where Director Matteucci is continuing his work in behalf of science and humanity, the scene is one of great impressiveness. To reach the observatory one must walk for miles over bare, but hot, lava covered with sand until he comes to a point from whence nothing can be seen but vast, gray reaches. Above, the heavens are gray, like the earth beneath, and seem just as hard and immovable.

In all this lonely waste there is no sign of life or vegetation, and no sound is heard except the low mutterings of the volcano. One seems almost impelled to scream aloud to break the horrible stillness of a land seemingly forgotten both by God and man.

Every day that passes gives new evidence of the magnitude of the catastrophe. The visit of King Victor Emmanuel to Ottajano revealed new tragedies. At a certain point the king was obliged to abandon his motor car and went forward on horseback amid constant danger, his horse floundering through four feet of ashes, stumbling into holes, blinded by the fall of large cinders and the target for falling basaltic masses. In the presence of the king 129 more bodies were exhumed from the ruins, while ashes and red sand fell as though determined not to relinquish their victims. The dead at Ottajano are said to number 350. The king was deeply pained. To a parish priest who came to him he said: "How did you escape?"

"I put myself in safety," replied the priest.

"What do you mean?" asked the king.

"Realizing the danger," was the priest's reply, "I had left for Nola."

"The king flushed with anger. "What," he cried, "you, a minister of God, were out here to share the danger of your people and administer the last sacraments? You did wrong."

Queen Helena was with the king when he started for Ottajano, but she was obliged to turn back, as the task was one not suitable for a woman. She spent the most of the day in visiting the injured people in Naples hospitals and inspecting the housing provided for refugees.

The Princess of Schleswig-Holstein set out to visit the hospitals in the desolate towns, but after a time her motor car was disabled and she was forced to retire on foot a distance of 12 miles, walking the distance through three feet of ashes. The princess' endurance surprised the Neapolitans, some of whom declared that she must have been animated by the saints, for never before had a woman accomplished such a task.

**Got All the Law Allowed**

Dedham, Mass., April 12.—William A. Fowler, aged 45, who was indicted on charges of breaking and entering and being an habitual criminal, was sentenced on the first charge to 20 years in the state prison. Fowler has a record of confinements in various institutions dating back to 1886, and the sentence imposed was the maximum.

**Firebug Sent to Prison**

Boston, April 12.—Llewellyn Newbert, the self-confessed firebug, was sentenced to state prison for a term of not more than 10 years nor less than eight by Judge Bond. He set fire at different times to the property of the Boston and Maine Railroad company in Charlestown. He gave himself up to the police recently.

**Coal Association's Vengeance**

St. Louis, April 12.—The Decatur Coal company, the Middleton Coal company and the Talula Coal company have been expelled by the Illinois Coal Operators' association because they signed the 1903 wage scale. The association comprises 225 companies, controlling 350 mines in Illinois.

**Belmont Buys Famous Stallion**

London, April 11.—August Belmont has purchased the racing stallion Rock Sand, paying \$125,000. Rock Sand won for his owner, Sir J. Miller, the Derby, the St. Leger and the 2000 guinea stakes.

**Wife Murderer Sentenced**

New Haven, April 13.—John McMahon, who was charged with having caused the death of his wife at their home in Mount Carmel, rather than face a jury trial for murder in the first degree entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree and was immediately sentenced to state prison for life.

**DECLARES INNOCENCE**Tucker Asks Governor Guild to  
Commute Death Sentence

Boston, April 11.—A plea for mercy and a request that the sentence of death now hanging over him be commuted to life imprisonment are embodied in a letter to Governor Guild, written by Charles L. Tucker, the convicted murderer of Mabel Page.

In making his request for executive action in his case Tucker asserts his innocence of the crime of which he stands convicted and for which he has been sentenced to death by electrocution. He declares that he has been a victim of peculiar circumstances and that his conviction was contrary to the evidence which was brought out at his trial, with which he deals at considerable length. In closing, Tucker wrote:

"I do not ask anything but a fair chance at your hands. My case will soon come before you. My life will be in your power, and I pray and implore you that you carefully consider the evidence and see that justice is done me. I ask only that my sentence be changed to life imprisonment, because time will show my innocence."

**Death of Showman Bailey**

New York, April 12.—James A. Bailey, 56 years of age, died at his home in Mount Vernon last night. His name is familiar throughout America and Europe as a showman and in his later years he was managing director of the Barnum & Bailey Show. Practically his whole life was spent in the circus business. Bailey was thought to be recovering from erysipelas. He had dressed with the intention of visiting New York, but the effort was too great and his death soon followed.

**Milk From Diseased Cattle**

Portland, Me., April 12.—That the health of residents of Portland is jeopardized by the condition of cattle from which their milk supply is obtained is the statement made in a communication from the Portland board of health to the state cattle commissioners asking for the inspection of all cattle from which the Portland supply is received. It is estimated that the number of diseased cows supplying milk to Portland is somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 to 280.

**Enormous Bill For Drink**

Washington, April 12.—Germany's drink bill is explained in letters to the bureau of manufactures, which show that each inhabitant consumes a yearly average of 6½ quarts of wine, 12½ quarts of beer and nine quarts of brandy. For a population of 60,000,000 people the liquor expenditures are \$672,588,000. By contrast, German expenditures for schools were \$99,722,000, for working people's insurance \$104,244,000 and for the army and navy \$203,847,000.

**Greene and Gaynor Convicted**

Savannah, Ga., April 13.—Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor were found guilty in the federal court of conspiracy against the government. Judge Spear will pass sentence later. The jury was out 3½ hours. The maximum sentence is an aggregate term of 17 years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$375,000, the amount of the alleged embezzlement. Minimum sentence is two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000.

**An Avowed Revolutionist**

New York, April 13.—Maxim Gorky gave out a statement in regard to his health, in which he said: "I have a slight pulmonary attack, but it neither causes me inconvenience nor embarrasses me in my work. I am an enemy of Russia's government and have been a revolutionist since I was 19 years of age. I came to this country to collect money to help the Russian revolutionary movement."

**Swift to Have Another Trial**

Boston, April 12.—The second trial of Timothy J. Swift, former custodian of the federal building, charged with receiving money for obtaining government contracts, resulted, like the first, in a disagreement of the jury, the 12 men reporting their failure to agree after a session of nearly 10 hours. District Attorney French at once announced that a third trial will be held within a month.

**Forty-Two Years With Harvard**

Cambridge, Mass., April 11.—Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler, S. D., LL. D., soldier, publicist, scientist and teacher, died in his home in this city after an illness of a little over two weeks. He was 65 years old. Professor Shaler first entered the faculty of Harvard in 1864, after service in the Union army, and his achievements have been numerous. He was born in Newport, Ky., Feb. 20, 1841.

**Witte Triumphs Over Durnovo**

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Appearances indicate that Premier Witte, having the best of the fight with Minister of the Interior Durnovo, the downfall of the latter is only a question of a few days. Durnovo has been compelled to officially warn the governors of provinces to exercise care in the employment of troops and police in repressive measures.

**Peter May Be Dethroned**

Vienna, April 13.—Belgrade telegrams give official denial to the statement that King Peter intends to abdicate. The denial, however, does not counteract the general belief that a serious Serbian crisis is brewing. April 28 is named as the day on which the king will be dethroned and expelled unless he abdicates beforehand.

**To Confer on Fisheries**

Ottawa, April 13.—A conference in regard to the fisheries along the international boundary has been arranged between Canada and the United States. The question of a closed season and other matters will be taken up.

**Pleaded Guilty to Forgery**

Boston, April 13.—John L. Hussey of Rockland, who skipped his bail and was captured in Pawtucket, R. I., was fined \$1500 for forging three money orders. As he has no money nor wealthy friends to come to his aid, it looks as if he has a term of imprisonment before him. When arraigned he pleaded guilty.

**DOWIE'S PERFDY**Public Exposure by the New  
Leader of Zion**NO MINCING OF WORDS**Erstwhile "Elijah" Is Called a  
Spendthrift, Liar and Traitor.  
—Six Thousand Express Desire  
to Cast Him Aside.

Zion City, Ills., April 9.—With the approval of thousands of Dowlites in open meeting, General Overseer Voliva denounced John A. Dowie as a spendthrift, liar and traitor, and was in turn promised support as leader of the Christian Catholic church in Zion to fill the place of the founder of the church, now deposed and on his way from Mexico to fight for what he considers his rights.

When, after denouncing Dowie, Voliva demanded a decision of the audience which crowded Shiloh tabernacle as to who should be their future leader, the 6000 persons in the auditorium rose as one person and signified their willingness to follow Voliva to the end.

Yesterday's meeting was called for 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but as early as 10 o'clock in the morning the streets centering around that house of worship held many anxious Zionists, all headed for Shiloh tabernacle. By the time Voliva reached the meeting-house the place was full to overflowing with the former adherents of Dowie, who had been patiently waiting for hours to listen to the public exposure of the man who made Zion what it is today.

On the platform with Voliva were Mrs. John A. Dowie, Judge Barnes, head of the law department of Zion City, and Overseers Speicher, Excell, Cantel and Granger. At the conclusion of a short prayer the new leader of Zion, clad in a robe of white and black, a decided departure from the gaudy raiment assumed by the first apostle on similar occasions, stepped to the front of the platform and in a slow, calm and studied voice, made the announcement that he was going to take advantage of the meeting "to tell a few truths" about the man whom they had so faithfully followed for several years.

Voliva then told the audience of the "deplorable" conditions he found at Zion City when he arrived a month ago from Australia and took up the management of Zion's interests at Dowie's command. The speaker did not mince words, but spoke bluntly of the "perfidy of John Alexander."

When most bitter in the denunciation of his former master there was no one in the tabernacle who showed more approval of Voliva's remarks than Overseer Mrs. Jane Dowie. When Voliva angrily exclaimed: "I will see that all the costly furniture and the expensive library adopting Dowie's Zion City residence and which were purchased by that hypocrite while many of his people were in need of food, are sold and the money turned into Zion storehouses," Mrs. Dowie half rose and, with her voice and hands, loudly applauded the words.

Overseer Voliva, in justification of the overthrow of Zion's first apostle, told how money had been squandered foolishly for Dowie's own comfort while the creditors and the people of Zion were calling loudly for money.

"If you want to stand for downright lying, hypocrisy and shameful misuse of money," said Voliva, "keep your seats, but all of those present who are tired of his lying, his exaggerations, his misrepresentations and his inconsistencies and his hypocrisy and his gross ignorance of all business laws and principles, stand up as an evidence of their denouncement of Dowie and his methods." The response to this request was instantaneous, everyone in the building rising in acknowledgment of Voliva's leadership.

Voliva then declared that if Dowie on his arrival in Zion City thought to frighten Voliva into submission, Dowie never was more mistaken in his life. Voliva requested all present to keep away from the railway station when Dowie reaches Zion City.

"I don't want you to go down there and listen to his egotistical harangue," said Voliva. "If he should try any of his spectacular antics on his arrival here, we will soon put a stop to it. He cannot hold a meeting in Shiloh tabernacle, because we won't let him. Should he succeed in securing a house in which to hold a meeting to address the people of Zion, I want you all to remain at home and not attend the meeting."

Voliva requested the people to give their assent to this arrangement by rising. The response was unanimous compliance.

A message was received from Dowie stating that he would reach Zion City Tuesday morning and ordering Shiloh house, his residence in Zion City, to be prepared for his home coming. Voliva, after reading this message, said Dowie would not be allowed to enter the door of what formerly was his Zion City home.

**One Wife Too Many**

Lawrence, Mass., April 13.—James Matthews, who is in the local jail, charged with shooting his wife, was identified by Catherine Marsden of Lowell as her husband. She says that Matthews' name is Marsden and that he married her seven years ago at Lowell. Later, according to the jail officials, the prisoner acknowledged that she was his wife. His second marriage occurred in this city last October. The condition of Mrs. Matthews is said to be critical.

**Mother and Son Indicted**

New Haven, April 13.—Mrs. Ida F. Jennings and her son, Hubert W. Taylor, were indicted by the grand jury for murder in the first degree in causing the death by shooting of Joseph E. Jennings, husband of Mrs. Jennings, in East Haven. Both are held without bail. The prisoners claim that they discovered Jennings lying beside the road in a dying condition, with two bullet holes in his body.

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## The Tuberculin Test.

(Extracts from the Special Report on Diseases of Cattle, Revised Edition 1904, of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, the Highest Authority on the Subject in this Country.)

## General Conclusions.

(1) The tuberculin test is a wonderfully accurate method of determining whether an animal is affected with tuberculosis.

(2) By the use of tuberculin the animal diseased with tuberculosis may be detected and removed from the herd, thereby eradicating the disease.

(3) Tuberculin has no injurious effect upon healthy cattle.

(4) The comparatively small number of cattle which have suffered in health, or fallen off in condition after the tuberculin test were either diseased before the test was made or were affected by some cause other than the tuberculin.

(Pages 408-411)

The tuberculin test, which is marvelously accurate in its indications, has been almost universally adopted for the detection of tuberculosis. Tuberculin is a drug prepared by sterilizing, filtering, and concentrating the liquids in which the tubercle bacillus has been allowed to vegetate. This substance has the effect, when injected into the tissues of a tubercular animal, of causing a decided rise of temperature while it has no such effect upon animals free from the disease. The value of tuberculin for this purpose was tested during the years 1890 and 1891 by Gutman, Roedel and Schütz, Bang and Salomonson, Lydlin, John and Siedamgrotzky, Nocard and many others. It was at once recognized as a most remarkable and accurate method of detecting tuberculosis even in the early stages and when the disease had yet made but little progress.

The tuberculin test came into existence through the most careful and thorough scientific experimentation. In practice it is applied by first taking the temperature of the animal to be tested, at intervals of about two hours, a sufficient number of times to establish the normal temperature of the body under the ordinary conditions of life. The proper dose of tuberculin is then injected under the skin with a hypodermic syringe. The injection is generally made late in the evening, and the temperature is taken every two hours the following day, beginning early in the morning and continuing until late in the evening, if the fullest information is desired. From average temperatures calculated by de Schweinitz in 1896 of about 1,000 tests of tuberculous cows, it appears that in general the rise of temperature begins from five and one-half to six hours after the tuberculin is injected, reaches its greatest height from the sixteenth to the twentieth hours, and then gradually declines, reaching the normal again by the twenty-eighth hour.

Diseased animals which failed to react were found to be either in an advanced stage of the disease (and this was easily recognizable by other means), or the disease had become arrested, and for the time being did not affect the system of the animal.

In 1896, Bang, of Copenhagen, one of the highest European authorities, in his paper presented to the Congress for the Study of Human and Animal Tuberculosis, at Paris, said:

"Numerous tests made in almost every civilized country have demonstrated that tuberculin is an excellent means for diagnosing the existence or non-existence of the disease. When tuberculin produces a typical reaction we may be almost sure that there exists in the body of the animal a tubercular process. The cases in which a careful examiner has not succeeded in finding it are very rare; and I am led to believe that when, notwithstanding all the pains taken, it has escaped discovery, the reason is that it is located in a portion of the body that is particularly inaccessible."

There are some diseased animals in which tuberculin fails to discover the existence of tuberculosis. In most of these, the deposits are old, insignificant and generally calcified, or they are cases where the disease is arrested and in process of recovery, and which are incapable of disseminating the contagion."

Nocard of Paris, wrote also in 1896 as follows:

"The observation of a clear reaction to tuberculin is unequivocal; the animal is tuberculous. The pretended errors imputed to the method are explained by the extreme sensitiveness of the reagent, which is capable of detecting the smallest lesion. It often requires prolonged and minute researches in the depths of all the tissues to discover the few military centers, the presence of which has been revealed. The reaction is absolutely specific."

The failure to react does not necessarily imply the absence of tuberculosis. Such failures of tuberculin are very exceptional. They are seen most frequently with animals affected with tuberculosis in a very advanced stage and made evident by plain external signs. Sometimes, also, there are found at the post-mortem examination of animals which have not reacted, small abscesses or calcified lesions, in such a condition that one is tempted to believe them cured."

These opinions of two eminent authorities, living in different countries, after long experience of their own and after studying the results of the many tests made in different parts of the world, should have great weight; they are essentially the same throughout.

In the work of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary Board, post-mortem examinations were made on about 4,400 reacting cattle, and the disease was found in all but 8 of those which had given characteristic reactions.

The results of a much larger number of tests might be compiled at this time but they would not materially change the average of those already mentioned. It is plain that the tuberculin test is a remarkably accurate test of tuberculosis; that the animals which react may be safely considered as tuberculous, and that when a careful clinical examination is practiced in addition to the test, there are few animals in a dangerous condition which escape detection.

The first questions asked by those who oppose the adoption of the tuberculin test are, Is this test infallible? and, If it is not infallible, why should it be forced upon the cattle owners of this country?

In answer to these questions it may be said that tuberculin is not absolutely infallible, and yet it is by far the best method of diagnosing tuberculosis that has been discovered. It is much better than any test known for pleuro-pneumonia when that disease was eradicated.

Practically all the animals which react are affected with tuberculosis and should be separated from the herd, not only in the interest of the public, but in the interest of the owner of the herd. The best authorities admit, after study-

ing many thousands of tests, that there are few if any mistakes made in condemning cattle which show typical tuberculin reactions. The errors are principally in the other direction—that is, some tuberculous animals are not discovered by the tuberculin test; but as the most dangerous of these may be picked out by ordinary clinical examination, this fault of tuberculin is not so serious as it at first sight appears. This being the case, it should not be necessary to force the tuberculin test upon cattle owners. They should be anxious to adopt it in their own interest and for the protection of their patrons. There is to-day no greater danger to the cattle and hog industries than that which confronts them in the form of tuberculosis, a disease already widespread and rapidly extending. Without the use of tuberculin it would be impossible to control this disease, and the farmer and stock raiser would be at its mercy. With tuberculin its control is not a difficult matter, and badly infected herds may be converted into healthy herds in a few years, and without very serious loss or hardship. Tuberculin is, therefore, a great boon to the farmer one of the most beneficial discoveries of modern times.

Some cattle owners have been prejudiced against the tuberculin test by incorrect or greatly exaggerated statements as to damage caused to cattle by the injection of tuberculin. Some of these statements have been based upon attacks of illness in no way connected with the tuberculin test.

Many persons have in recent years studied the effects of tuberculin as they have been revealed by tests covering vast numbers of animals, and in the present uncertain condition of the public mind in this country on the subject the writer deems it advisable to quote the conclusions of some of the best authorities.

Nocard and Leclainche say:

"Direct experiments and observations collected by thousands show that the tuberculin injections have no unfavorable effect. With healthy animals the system is indifferent to the inoculation; with tuberculous animals it causes only slight changes, which are not at all serious."

This publication of the Bureau of Animal Industry may be obtained by anyone interested from his Senator or Congressman.

It may interest the farmers and milk dealers to know that the Chairman of the Milk Committee went to Washington to investigate this subject and get first hand information.

Anyone applying to the Bureau of Animal Industry would be treated with like courtesy and every facility given them to see the tuberculin prepared, etc., etc.

## A Judge and a Pistol.

A correspondent of Law Notes writes of the administration of justice in a certain insular possession of the United States when the island was under Spanish rule. Judge Z. had had a quarrel with an editor. The judge arranged with a hoodlum to insult the editor in order to provoke him to a breach of peace. A policeman to arrest the editor was carried out, but the editor kept his temper. The officer arrested him, none the less. He was haled before Judge Z., who found there was no case. The judge took from a draw of his desk a revolver, silver plated and beautifully inlaid with gold and mother of pearl, showed it to the prisoner and informed him that the policeman had delivered the weapon to him as one taken from the person of the defendant and asked him what he had to say to the charge of carrying arms. The editor examined the weapon, put it in his pocket, admitted that he had had it in his possession, produced a permit from the Spanish authorities to carry arms and, with true Castilian politeness, bowed himself out and off with the judge's beautiful pistol.

## Sending Photos by Wire.

Telephotographic experiments were made last year between Paris and Rouen under the auspices of the under secretary for posts and telegraphs, with, it was said, encouraging results; and now it is reported from Munich that Prof. Koru has demonstrated to the electrochemical association the possibility of transmitting by telegraph photographs and drawings of a certain size in from ten to twenty minutes.

## To Intercept All Aerial Messages.

Great interest has been aroused abroad in the announcement of the perfection by the United States wireless experts of a system by which all wireless messages may be intercepted without regard to the system used or the means taken to prevent this interception. An apparatus of this character gives its possessor a great advantage in time of warfare.

The Whitehead torpedo factory at Flume has just delivered to the Austrian government a torpedo launching apparatus of great power. A radius of action of twelve miles is claimed for it. All the outer forts of the port of Pola are to be provided with gun tubes of this type.

The Black Hills beetle has killed between 700,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 feet of timber in the Black Hills forest reserve. It is also doing a lot of harm in Colorado and New Mexico. The government has issued a pamphlet on the way to fight it by felling and barking infected trees.

"I suppose you feel that you owe your country something?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, thoughtfully. "But that kind of a debt gets outlawed very soon."—Washington Star.

She—How much do you earn a year?

He—About \$2,000.

She—But we can't live on that!

He—You asked me how much I earned. I make about \$20,000.—Life.

Bob—So it was a cross-country chase?

Bess—I should say so. Everybody was cross when we struck the mud and the farmers were cross when we struck their fences.—Chicago Daily News.

"Maud" impudently but was run over by a truck.

"Oh, horrors!"

"But it turned out all right. The truck mashed it into a lovely new shape."

"What did they mean by the embarrassment of wealth?"

"The confusion attendant on being asked on the witness stand where you got it."

"What does he want with a wife? He's got nothing."

"You're right. What's the good of a wife with nothing to put in her name?"

## Supper in London.

(London Mail)

If the new ministry wants to gain immediate popularity among a class which, to a man almost, views it with suspicion, it has the means at hand. It can do away with the irritating regulation that all restaurants shall be closed before people who are supping after the play have had time to conclude their meal in comfort.

The system of government under which we live is based upon a compromise between two contradictory principles—the principle of personal liberty and the principle of government interference. As a concession to the first, public houses, which sell nothing but drink, are allowed to be open far longer than need be. If all public houses had to be closed at eleven o'clock, an immense loss would be conferred on all persons employed in them, and no one would be deprived of any reasonable opportunity for taking refreshment. The Legislature would have the support of all intelligent citizens if it discouraged, as much as it could, late-at-night drinking for drinking's sake—which is the only kind of drinking done in public houses after ten o'clock at night.

This, however, the Legislature will not do. Liberty and the brewing interest forbid it. In order to keep the balance just between freedom and interference, however, the law of the land takes upon itself to decide how long people shall be allowed to stay in places where food is sold as well as drink—places to which they resort not for the purpose of drinking for drinking's sake, but because they are hungry. It is absurd to suppose that such a rule as that which closes restaurants at twelve on Saturdays, and half-past on other week days, is required in the interest of law and order. It is not the fashion to get drunk in restaurants nowadays; therefore it is not done.

Look around the Carlton or the Savoy or the Trocadero at supper time. A great many guests are drinking nothing but "Polly" or Perrier. If there is champagne at all on a table, it is mostly in pint bottles. Those who are in the habit of supping after the play are as abstemious a class as any in the community. Why should they be hurried and hurried, and have their digestions outraged, and be treated as if they were about to commit offences against decency and public order? If it is a crime to have supper at all, let the restaurants be closed at ten. It would be better to know exactly where one stood than to have a fallacious promise of a comfortable meal held out to one and to be thrust into the street before there has been time to get halfway through it.

It is as if, after the theatre, suppers were merely meals of supererogation. Unless one lives in such a style as to have supper regularly served towards midnight in one's own home, a visit to a restaurant is often necessary to prevent going to bed with that sinking sensation of hunger which inevitably means a headache next morning. Let me state a case.

On Saturday I went to see "His House in Order," which begins at "eight sharp." I do not live in a remote suburb. I am within a strolling cab drive of the St. James's Theatre. Yet all the same, I had to dine at half past six, and to dine quite simply. Seven might have been the hour had I been a bachelor. But rob a woman of her after-dinner cigarette and that ten minutes for "putting her hair straight," and your evening's enjoyment is spoiled—not to mention hers.

Very well, a cutlet and a soufflé at 6:30, followed by rather over three hours of an exceedingly interesting play, are calculated to leave you pretty hungry at 11:15. Five or ten minutes are wasted in getting out of the theatre and securing cab or carriage. It was half-past eleven before we reached our lives in the revolving doors of the Carlton, and twenty-five minutes to twelve before we were seated at table. Order as quickly as you may, and let your order be executed with all possible speed, there still must intervene some minutes between instruction and fulfillment. At sixteen minutes to twelve we dipped our spoons into our consommé. Before we had done more than look at the "soles berry" the usual Saturday night drama had begun.

First our waiter came and murmured that it was nearly twelve o'clock. Then a light went out. A charmingly apologetic manager made the same announcement. Another light extinguished. An air of anxiety to be rid of us pervaded the whole place. All the waiters had a "Where's your hurry? Here's your bill!" expression on their usually respectful faces. The room grew darker. On all sides chairs were pushed back and adieu spoken. There was a constant stream of cloaked figures toward the hall. How can one eat in comfort under such conditions as these? How is the digestion to be expected to do its duty when one is hurried and flustered and flouted thus at the bidding of the law?

Visitors from other countries frankly profess their inability to understand why we submit to such impotency tyranny. Never in any European city have I been subjected to such annoyance. It is true that supper is not a Continental habit. In Vienna the opera or the play is over by a little after ten, which means dinner at six, or even earlier. Yet there is very little supping after the theatre either there or in Berlin. Nor are late meals anywhere common in Rome or Madrid. But you can always get supper, if you want it at any hour. At all events, no policeman will be called in, so long as you behave yourself, to hinder you from satisfying your appetite at leisure.

Shall we never get the same measure of liberty in London as every other capital enjoys? Must we always admit with shame to foreign visitors that our licensing system assumes us to be the most debauched and drunken race in Europe? Close the drink-shops by all means. But make a distinction between boozing-kens and reputable restaurants. Give us time to eat our suppers in peace.

"One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," remarked the man who is fond of moral reflections.

"Nor is it apt to find out," responded the native New Yorker, "so long as the other half is willing to shell out liberally to the society papers."

Mrs. Klubbs (severely)—"I've been lying awake these three hours waiting for you to come home."

Mr. Klubbs (repeatedly)—"Good and I've been staying away three hours waiting for you to go to sleep."—Cleveland Leader.

Knieker—Secretary Taft is now considering two places.

Mrs. Knieker—So is our cook.—N. Y. Sun.

**CASTORIA.** The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature *Castor H. Fletcher*

## TWO ALPHABET LETTERS.

"V" and "W" Comparatively Recent Additions to the List.

It is a fact, not so well known but that it may be said to be curious, that the letters v and w are modern additions to our alphabet. The letter v only came into general use during the time of the commonwealth, say between 1649 and 1653. From 1630 to 1640 its use is exceedingly rare, and I have never yet seen a book printed prior to 1652 in which it appeared.

In the century immediately preceding the seventeenth it became the fashion to tail the last i when Roman numerals were used, as in this example, viij for 8 or xij in place of 12. This fashion still lingers, but only in physicians' prescriptions, I believe. Where the French use j it has the power of a v as we use it in the word "vision." What nation was the first to use it as a new letter is an interesting but perhaps unanswerable query.

In a like manner the printers and language makers of the latter part of the sixteenth century began to recognize the fact that there was a sound in spoken English which was without a representative in the shape of an alphabetical sign or character, as in the first sound in the word "wet."

Prior to that time it had always been spelled as "vet," the v having the long sound of u or of two u's together. In order to convey an idea of the new sound they began to spell such words as "wet," "weather," "web," etc., with two u's, and as the u of that date was a typical v the three words above looked like this: "Vvet," "vveather," "vweb."

After awhile the typefounders recognized the fact that the double u had come to stay, so they joined the two u's together and made the character now so well known as w. I have one book in which three forms of the w are given. The first is an old double v (vv); the next is one in which the last stroke of the first v crosses the first stroke of the second, and the third is the common w we use today. —New York News.

## GREAT VOYAGERS.

As a General Rule, They Came From the Smaller Countries.

Portugal is a small country, with a land area one-third less than the state of New York, but it has turned out in its time celebrated navigators, Cabral and Da Souza among them.

It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance in the history of ocean navigation that the chief navigators of Europe have usually been natives of minor kingdoms and without the advantages which would naturally accrue to a representative of one of the larger governments.

Christopher Columbus, as every schoolboy knows, was a native of Genoa at the time when the Italian peninsula was subdivided among numerous petty governments. John Cabot was a Venetian, who sailed in the service of England, as Columbus had sailed in the service of Spain. Amerigo Vesputi was a Florentine, who sailed originally in the service of Spain and afterward transferred himself to the Portuguese service and then went back to the Spanish service for a second time.

Vitus Bering, after whom Bering strait was called, was a Dane by birth, who served under the naval flag of Russia. Magellan, after whom Magellan strait was named, was a native of Alentejo, in Portugal, and was the first to complete the circumnavigation of the globe, in 1522.

Verrazani was a Florentine, whose voyages of discovery were undertaken under the protection of the flag of France. Hendrik Hudson was an Englishman, and it seems surprising to many persons in this day familiar with the pre-eminence of England as a maritime nation that he should have been in the service of the government of Holland when he discovered Manhattan Island.

## Bottles.

Ancient bottles of glass, stone and metal have been found in many parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. Perfume bottles of glass have been discovered in great numbers in the tombs of wealthy ladies of Egypt. Many bottles, tumblers and other drinking vessels have been dug from the ruins of Pompeii. The most common bottle of the ancients, however, was of leather, the skin of a calf, goat or ox being taken off the carcass with as few cuts as possible and made into a receptacle for holding water or wine. The largest glass bottle ever blown was made at Leith, in Scotland, in 1747-48. Its capacity was two hogshheads.

## Bad Habit.

"So you lost your position?" we ask of our young friend, who has demanded our sympathy.

"Yes, the firm told me I would have to quit."

"What reason was given?"

"I smoked cigarettes."

"Why, that seems hardly a sufficient reason for such drastic action."

"Yes, but I was smoking the boss' cigarettes, and he caught me at it."—Judge.

## Matrimonial.

Three Germans were sitting at luncheon recently and were overheard discussing the second marriage of a mutual friend when one of them remarked: "I'll tell you what. A man who marries de second time don't deserve to have lost his first wife."—Life.

"The highways of literature are spread over," says Holmes, "with the shells of dead novels, each of which has been swallowed at a mouthful by the public and is done with."

The coal production of the United States in 1904 was 8,000,000 tons in excess of double the combined production of France and Germany.

The most elevated river in the world is the Desaguadero in Bolivia. The average elevation above the level of the sea is about 18,000 feet.

One of the features of Jeppore in India is the wonderful Sambar salt lake.

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for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Castor H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

## The Lodge as a Social Centre.

The lodge has become the social centre of many a town. It is so to a greater degree, perhaps, in the West than in the East. On the plains distances between population centers are greater; the ties of old family acquaintance are lacking; the fraternal order is the one thing that knows no barrier of wealth or position. The fact that many of the orders admit men and women to their membership on the same terms adds to the strength of the social claim,—it also brings about odd situations.

"I am going down town to-night," remarked a country town banker one evening to his wife. "The lodge meets this evening."

"That will leave me alone," was the response, "for Anna" (their only servant) "is going to lodge, too."

"Yes," agreed the husband. "We belong to the same lodge."

This very equality brings about a comradeship that in the newer communities makes easier the ways of life. You have an employee in your office or store. He works with his coat off, and through the day you consider him but little. You do not ask his opinion nor defer to his judgment. But on lodge night, when you enter the portals—a lodge door, though it may admit only to the second floor of an unimpeachable frame building, is always a "portal"—you make your obeisance and mystic signs before a dignified potentate in robes of red and yellow whom you recognize as your employee.—C. M. Harger, in the April Atlantic.

## Tricking a Famous Surgeon.

Sir Morel Mackenzie once received a wire from Antwerp asking him his charges for a certain operation. He replied £500, and was told to come at once. When he stepped upon the dock he was met by three men in mourning, who informed him sadly that he had come too late; the patient had died that morning.

"But," said the spokesman of the party, "we know that you did what you could, and we do not intend that you shall be out of pocket a shilling. We shall pay you your full fee." And they did. "And now," said the man, "since you are here, what do you say to visiting the city hospital and giving a clinic for the benefit of our local surgeons? It is not often they have an opportunity of benefiting by such science as yours."

Sir Morel said he would gladly comply. He went to the hospital and performed many operations, among which were two of a similar nature to that for which he had been called over. When he had finished all thanked him profusely. On the steamer going home he met a friend who had a business house in Antwerp.

"Pretty-scurry trick they played on you, Sir Morel."

"What do you mean?" asked the surgeon.

"Told you the patient died before you arrived, didn't they?"

"Yes."

"Lied. You operated on him and a friend with the same trouble at the clinic. Got two operations for one price."—The Reader.

## High Authority.

Young Bertrand Le Count had a wonderfully vivid imagination, which vented itself in many marvelous tales. One afternoon Bertrand rushed into his mother's room, calling, "Come down quick, mother, and see the big lion on our porch. It is clamping up and down roaring and wagging its tail and lashing its mane!"

Mrs. Le Count felt that something must be done, so calling the boy to her she talked seriously to him of the wrong of telling stories. When she had finished she said to the apparently deeply impressed child:

"Now Bertrand before you go back to play I want you to go into your room and kneel down by your little bed and ask God to forgive you."

In scarcely a minute Mrs. Le Count heard the child laughing and playing with his dog.

"Bertrand," called his mother. "I thought I told you to ask God to forgive you for telling me that naughty story about the lion. Why did you not do it?"

"Why, I did, mother, and God said, 'That's all right, Bertrand. I thought it was a lion too.'"

## Rossetti's Big Picture.

When Rossetti was a student of art he one day happened to go with some fellow students to the East End of London. There at a wharfside inn he saw an immense canvas on the barroom wall. After laughing at it for some time, and thus provoking the innkeeper's wrath, the following conversation took place.

"Where did you get that picture?"

"Oh, never mind, young man, where I got it."

"What price do you set on it?"

"More than you can afford!"

"Indeed," said Rossetti. "Now, how much?"

"Three thousand pounds," replied the innkeeper.

At this there was a loud burst of laughter from the young artist.

"Do you know how much I would give you for your \$3,000 picture?"

"How much?" asked the innkeeper.

"Three pounds," said Rossetti.

"Done," said the innkeeper promptly, and to his amazement and amusement Mr. Rossetti found himself the owner of the colossal daut.

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## New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Oct. 8, 1905, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, SOUTH STATION, WEEK DAYS, 6:50, 8:10, 11:00 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:00, 8:10 p. m. Return 6:37, 8:55, 10:50 a. m., 12:50, 2:50, 5:55, 4:00, 6:00, 6:50 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6:51, 8:00, 11:01 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:00, 8:10 p. m. BRADFORD and CORNWALL LANE (day trip), 6:51, 8:00, 11:01 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:00, 8:10 p. m. TIVERTON, 11:04 a. m., 8:10 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 6:51, 8:10 a. m., 8:10, 8:10 p. m. FRENCH BRIDGE and stations on Taunton Division, 8:10, 11:04 a. m., 8:10, 8:10 p. m. LOWELL, 11:04 a. m., 8:10 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:04 a. m., 8:10 p. m. FALL RIVER, 11:04 a. m., 8:10 p. m. 6:51, 8:10, 11:04 a. m., 1:05, 3:10, 5:00, 8:10 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7:02, 11:00 a. m.,



## When You and I Were Young, Maggie.

I wandered, today, to the hill, Maggie,  
To watch the sunset before,  
The creek, and the cooling old mill, Maggie,  
As we used to, long ago,  
The green grove had gone from the hill,  
Maggie,  
Where first the daisies sprang;  
The cooling old mill is still, Maggie,  
Since you and I were young!

CHORUS.

And now we are aged and gray, Maggie,  
And the trials of life nearly done,  
Let us sing of the days that are gone, Maggie,  
When you and I were young!

A city so silent and lone, Maggie,  
Where the young and the gay and the  
The white man's house of stone, Maggie,  
Have each found a place of rest,  
Is built where the birds used to play, Maggie,  
And join in the songs that were sung,  
For we sang as gay as they, Maggie,  
When you and I were young!

CHORUS.

They say I am feeble with age, Maggie,  
My steps are less sprightly than then,  
My face is a well-written page, Maggie,  
But time alone was the pen.  
They say we are aged and gray, Maggie,  
As the spray by the white breakers dungs;  
But to me you're as fair as you were, Maggie,  
When you and I were young.

CHORUS.

## Advantages of Great Riches.

### Opportunities for Service by the Wealthy.

Since the civil war a new kind of rich man has come into existence in the United States. He is very much richer than anybody ever was before, and his riches are, in the main, of a new kind. They are not great areas of land, or numerous palaces, or flocks and herds, or thousands of slaves, or masses of chattels. They are in part city rents, but chiefly stocks and bonds of corporations, and bonds of states, counties, cities, and towns. These riches carry with them of necessity no visible or tangible responsibility, and bring upon their possessor no public or semi-public functions.

The rich men are neither soldiers nor sailors; they are not magistrates, or legislators, or church dignitaries. They are not landlords in the old sense; and they never lead their tenants into battles as did the feudal chiefs. They have no public functions of an importance commensurate with their riches.

### COMFORTS WEALTH WILL BRING.

The modern very rich man can procure for himself and his family every comfort. He can secure for himself all possible comfortable provisions in every place where he dwells—in his own house, or in hotels, trains, and steamers; but still his wealth will not ordinarily procure for him greater personal comfort than persons of moderate fortune can command. There is pleasure in living in a palace; but when its inmates want to be comfortable they get into the small rooms. The least physical ailment, like a gouty toe, or a dull ear, or a decayed tooth, will subtract more from comfort than all the riches in the world can add.

### PLEASURES OF THE RICH.

Some rare pleasures are very expensive, and only great riches can procure them. For instance, the unobstructed and impregnable possession of a fine natural landscape is a great pleasure which the very rich man can secure for himself by his private means; whereas the poor man, or the man of moderate means can enjoy such a privilege only by availing himself of great public domains, or of unoccupied regions, and there his own privilege will not be secure.

One advantage the very rich man undoubtedly has. Many so-called pleasures pass after a little while. The possessor of numerous horses and carriages, for example, finds that he has no pleasure in driving or riding. He is tired of it all. Or, to his surprise, he finds his yacht a bore, and, on the whole, a plague. Then he can cast aside pleasure, and take up with some new fad or fever. He can utterly disregard cost in turning from one pleasure to another. He can seize on costly novelties which promise a new pleasurable sensation, and experiment with them on a small chance of winning some satisfaction. This is assuredly a freedom which great riches bring; but it is not a very valuable freedom. One steady, permanent outdoor pleasure, if pursued with unflagging delight, is worth many shifting transitory pleasures. The public does not grudge their pleasures to the rich, provided they can be pursued without harming others.

### OBJECTS OF BEAUTY.

Money indeed can buy beautiful objects, but money cannot buy the capacity to enjoy them. That capacity may or may not go with the possession of the money. There are, however, luxuries of a rarer sort which the very rich man can secure for himself and his family, while the poor man, or the man of moderate means, cannot procure them at all. Such a luxury is the ownership of beautiful artistic objects—of fine pictures, etchings, statuary, or beautiful examples of ceramic art.

To have these objects in one's house within reach, or often before the eyes, is a great luxury, if their possessor has eyes to see their beauty. This is a clear advantage which the very rich man may have over a man of small means. When, however, the accumulator of great riches is an uneducated man, as is often the case, he is little likely to possess the intellectual quality which is indispensable to the enjoyment of fine arts. This is one of the reasons that the newly rich are apt to be ridiculed or despised.

### AIDS TO HEALTH.

In the care of health—their own and that of those they love—the very rich people have certain indisputable advantages, although they also suffer from peculiar exposure to the disease consequent on luxury and ennui. Thus, they are under no necessity of enduring excessive labor, but can order their daily lives so as to avoid all strains and excesses in work. Moreover, if any physical evil befall them or those they love, they can procure all possible aids of skilled attendants and medical or surgical advice; and they can procure for themselves and their families any desired change of scene or climate, and procure it at the right moment, and in the most comfortable way. No one who has had large means of observation can have failed to see that the very rich are by no means the healthiest and most vigorous members of the community. The uneducated rich seem to be peculiarly liable to medical delusions, perhaps because their wealth enables them to try in quick succession all sorts of expensive cures and quackeries.

### HIGHER OPPORTUNITIES OF WEALTH.

In some exceptional cases a rich man uses his riches in pursuit of intellectual satisfactions of his own, for the full attainment of which riches are necessary, but which are in no way connected with his capacity for accumulating property. Such a fortunate rich man, having acquired great wealth, uses it to meet the costs of his

own scientific investigations, or in acquiring a fine library on a subject to which he has devoted himself before he was rich; or he retires somewhat early in life from money-making and gives himself to study and authorship, with every aid or facility which money can procure. These are the most fortunate of rich men.

It is obvious that very rich men have power to render services to the public which it is impossible for poor men or men of moderate incomes to render. Does it give pleasure or satisfaction to the givers; and is this pleasure or satisfaction, if any, proportionate to the magnitude of the gifts? Does a man who gives \$100,000 to a college or an academy get more pleasure from his gift than a man who gives \$1,000, the first man being one hundred times richer than the second man? The proportion of an income given away ought to mount rapidly with the increase of the income, but experience indicates that it does not.

### NO HIDING CLASS OF RICH MEN.

It is quite unnecessary in this country to feel alarm about the rise of a permanent class of very rich people. To transmit great estates is hard. They get divided or dissipated. The heirs are often unable to keep their inherited treasures, or, by the help of lawyers and other hired agents, they manage to keep them, they cease to accumulate, and only spend. This is one of the natural effects on the children of the very rich man's mode of life. With rare exceptions the very rich men of to-day are not the sons of the very rich men of thirty years ago, but are new men. It will be the same thirty years hence.

One of the best tests of the worth of free institutions, is their capacity to produce a numerous class of superior persons—rich, well-off, comfortable, or just self-supporting—a class larger in proportion to the mass of the people, and more meritorious than any other form of government has produced. All signs indicate that the democracy will meet this test.—Charles Norton Elliot, President of Harvard.

## The Repression of the American Judge.

Just why, in a country in which the vast majority of judges are elected by popular vote, there should be expressed in law such a superstitious terror lest a judge should give any expression of his own personality is puzzling in the extreme. In many states, and particularly in those in which a firm and vigorous administration of justice is of urgent importance, the judge, who presides at a criminal trial is not permitted by law to be a judge in any real or vital sense. He must not comment on the evidence, he must not review the facts and set them in coherent order before the jury, he must not sift the testimony and separate the material from the immaterial, he must, above all things, refrain from expressing in any wise a personal opinion on anything from the start of the trial to its close. He must deal out abstract rules of law, and leave the jury to their own devices with such blind guidance in endeavoring to apply that law to the facts. If he sees them swayed by misleading eloquence, he must not set them in the path of reason for justice's sake. He is a pilot who must not touch the wheel. The vigorous, commanding figure of the English judge is by law excluded from the great majority of our criminal courts. The summary of facts in the charge which, for example, Judge Bingham gave a few years ago to an English jury in the sensational case of Whitaker Wright, the great swindling promoter, would have meant an inevitable reversal and new trial for "error" in any lynch law state in this country.—George W. Alger, in the April Atlantic.

### A New Use for Squirrels.

"One of the uses of education," said young Mr. Quimby, when he settled down on his newly acquired farm to put his agricultural studies into practice, "is the ability to turn everything to account." Having delivered himself of that wisdom, he procured a board and painted a sign upon it and nailed it on one of his pear-trees, where all might read:

"These trees and pears are infested with Sciturus Hudsonius."

"The owner considers that this notice frees him from responsibility for the fate of any persons who disregard the warning."

All that year luscious pears hung unguarded from Mr. Quimby's orchard bough—Sheldons, Bartlets, Clapps Favorites, and other choice varieties. Hungry boys stood just outside the fence and eyed them, but none intruded. "What are sciturus hudsonius?" they asked Mr. Quimby, fearfully.

"Little red things that eat into the pears and devour the seeds. They are fearfully destructive," said Mr. Quimby, in his most learned tone. "One cannot be eaten and live."

Later, when the pears had all been picked and sold, one of the small boys mustered courage to put the question to the school teacher, who looked it up in the dictionary.

"They are red squirrels," she announced, authoritatively.

### Production of Aluminum.

The production of aluminum in the United States has increased nearly tenfold in as many years, according to the annual report of the United States geological survey for 1904, which has just been completed. The output of 1904 was 8,000,000 pounds, as compared with 7,500,000 pounds in 1903, and 7,500,000 pounds in 1902. When it is remembered that the industry dates its beginning from 1884, in which year the production was 83 pounds, its rapid development will be appreciated.

Harduppe—If you will let me have a liver, I shall be everlastingly indebted to you.

Miserable—Yes, that's why I must decline to let you have it.—Town and Country.

Wigg—So the editor said Scribbler's brand of humor was too delicate, eh?

Wagg—Well, that wasn't exactly the word. He said it was sickly.—Philadelphia Record.

"Well, Plunger has completely lost his reputation," observed Clubby.

"It's a good thing," said his friend. "It was the most objectionable thing about him."—Detroit Free Press.

Contracts for the discovery of 1,000,000 tons of coke have been made by the steel mills of the United States for delivery this year.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Want Always Bought  
Beware the Signature  
*Cast. H. H. H.*

## Coming of the Trolley System.

### SHORT HAUL RATE PROBLEM'S SOLUTION.

Electric roads in the United States now carry about seven times as many passengers as the steam roads. They transport well over four billion a year. But over half these passengers are carried in the cities having upward of 500,000 inhabitants. New York alone furnishes a billion to the huge total. This scarcely interests the farmer or small merchant. When he is in those centers, news that the trolley is coming is conveyed for purposes of warning and reproach rather than encouragement.

### ENORMOUS NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

In the country the trolley came first, naturally, for passenger service, the field in which it was already highly developed. On the whole, its freight and express business is so new that perhaps the best idea of the efficiency of the electric road, as compared with steam can be had by a glance at its record in the older field. The Census Bureau has completed an elaborate report on the subject, and it found that the fast, long interurban trolleys—being the type we are now interested in—carried 114,000,000 passengers in 1902; that the rate of fare in the middle west averages about one and a half cent a mile, or, roughly, one-half the charge of the corresponding steam roads. In a great number of cases steam-road fares have been reduced to meet the new competition.

### ORGANIZING THE SYSTEM.

The idea of organization—partly to meet the organization of the steam road—is taking root in the trolley world. Signs of somewhat crude beginnings in that direction are plentiful. Already there are voluntary associations, with periodical conventions and discussions of subjects of mutual interest. At recent conventions the arrangement of through freight rates and schedules has been urged, for the trolley lines are beginning to be able to offer some pretty respectable long lines—one, at least, of 355 miles.

### A LARGE FIELD YET UNOCCUPIED.

It must be remembered that the total trolley mileage in the United States outside of the cities and towns is only some seven to eight thousand miles, and though the freight, express and mail cars of the fast interurban trolleys run something over 1,000,000 miles a year, their business looks very insignificant beside that of the steam carriers with their 210,000 miles of road and 1,400,000,000 tons of freight moved annually. It is as a suggestion of what may be that the trolley is so widely interesting.—Will Payne, in Saturday Evening Post.

### Saved by His Planners.

The Superintendent of the National Zoological Park at Washington, tells of an amusing act of apparent politeness on the part of a monkey that had a most peculiar effect upon a dog belonging to the Superintendent.

The official in question says that one day, while he was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, accompanied by his favorite fox-terrier, an Italian street piano-player, with a trained monkey, pulled up at a cross-street, and began to play.

The monkey was attired in the regulation jacket and cap, and seemed to be an unusually bright little fellow. While the man was grinding out the music, the monkey hopped down from the piano where he had been sitting.

This was enough for the fox-terrier. He immediately made a dash for the monkey, which awaited the onslaught with such equanimity that the dog halted within a few feet of him, evidently to reconsider. Both animals gazed long and steadily at each other, then, with a sudden movement, the monkey raised his paw and gracefully saluted the enemy by raising his cap. The effect was magical. The dog's head and tail dropped, and he retired in confusion.

### Those Mystic Signs.

A story is told of the most conspicuous joiner in a thriving Western city noted for its many lodge members. Indeed, it is said that everybody belongs to at least one lodge and nearly everybody to two or three. Recently a new family came to town, and located just across the street from the past master of all the organizations. One day, a week later, he caught the five-year-old son of the neighbor as the lad was passing, and with a few preliminary remarks led up to:

"Say, my boy, is your father a Mason?"

"No, sir," was the sharp reply.

"Probably, then, he is an Odd Fellow?"

"No, sir, he ain't."

"Knight of Pythias? Woodman? Workman? Pyramid? Forester? Macabees?"

The boy shook his head.

"Isn't your father the member of any lodge?" demanded the questioner in puzzled tone.

"Not a one," replied the boy.

"Then why on earth does he make all those signs when he comes out in the front yard every morning?"

"Oh, that ain't lodge," cheerfully explained the lad. "Pa's got St. Vitus dance."—C. M. Harger, in the April Atlantic.

### A Novel Lawn Mower.

A lawn mower has made its appearance built on the lines of the agricultural reaper, which in itself suggests to the average mind the familiar barber's clippers. It is claimed for this machine that it does not mutilate the grass as much as the usual rotary knife lawn mower, which has a tendency to drag the roots and feeders. It is made in a number of sizes, and, it is asserted, will do its work as quickly and thoroughly as the lawn mower which heretofore has monopolized the market.

A barber in one town in Connecticut has posted in his shop: "Folks must pay double price for a shave, owing to the long faces they wear."

When a woman can talk beautifully of faith in a husband, it is a pretty good sign she has never been called upon to use it.

Many paupers have lived to be 100 years old, but there is not a single record of a millionaire attaining that age.

Her—Do you think I'm as old as I look?

Him—No; you couldn't possibly be. Indianaapolis Star.

Stella—Silence gives consent.

Bella—Yes, but the trouble is that it won't pop the question.—Brooklyn Life.

## Women's Dep't.

### The Reasonableness of Woman Suffrage.

That women should have equal suffrage with men seems so reasonable to the unprejudiced mind that it has no need of argument. The burden of proof surely ought to be with the denier of the contention.

It is a universal proverb that no great man has ever been born who did not have a great mother. And yet the wisdom of the centuries must find its Waterloo when the ballot takes this field.

The old stock argument, that woman ought not to have the joint privilege with man of making the laws which govern them both, because after these enactments have been made she has not the power to bear her part in their enforcement and defense, has reached such a condition of senility as to be listed along with of Kipling's "Mau Who Was."

Then Madame de Staël was banished twice by the haughty Napoleon because her pen was mightier than his sword; when Harriet Beecher Stowe could say the last word in her immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin" that was virtually instrumental in changing the civilization of centuries, freeing both slaves from their masters and masters from their slaves; when that great martyr to the cause of vice annihilation and race emancipation, Frances E. Willard, could accomplish what no man has been able to accomplish, a world federation for righteousness, it is too late in the day to talk about the helplessness of femininity.

With women predominating in our high schools and hinting at it in our colleges it is high time to allow the educated mind, without reference to physical markings, to rule in the realm of government.—Everett M. Hill.

### Women Who Oppose the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women.

A little band of rich, ultra society women of the city of Portland, Oregon, have organized themselves into an Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women. This circumstance recalls the first organized anti-suffragists with whom Susan B. Anthony came in contact. It was in the early 70's that these women presented a petition against suffrage to Congress. Miss Anthony described them as women who had never known a want and had no feeling for those less fortunate than themselves. Miss Anthony always contended for the ballot for working women on the ground that they needed it for self protection—exactly the ground which the American Federation of Labor occupies to-day and when it reaffirms in its resolute each year.

In a recent convention of the Socialists held in Portland, Oregon, the following resolution was adopted regarding these Anti Suffrage women:—"Whereas, in the American Revolution there were the Tories who attempted to block the progress of American liberty; whereas in the Civil War there were slaves who hugged their chains; therefore be it resolved that we cast the mantle of charity over the few misguided women of Portland, who are attempting to block the progress of women's freedom in Oregon."—Elizabeth J. Hauser.

### Nature Runs This Clock.

One of the most curious clocks in the world, says the Engineer, is said to be that which tells the time to the inhabitants of a little American backwoods town. The machinery, which includes nothing but the old hands and lever, is connected with a keyer which shoots out an immense column of hot water every thirty-eight seconds. This spouting never varies to the tenth of a second. Every time the water spouts up it strikes the lever and moves the hands forward thirty-eight seconds.

"George has found congenial work at last."

"What is he doing?"

"Making his own cigarettes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Edith—So Ethel is engaged to that millionaire; isn't he too old?

Glady's—Oh, no. She feels sure he will live until the ceremony.—Judge.

### For Over Sixty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It is distributed at night and wakes up your rest by a sick child's suffering and crying with pain of teething. Teeth come at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the bowels and cures Wind Colic, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives ease and comfort to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Bacon valued at \$30,000,000 was imported by Great Britain in 1904.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

Nearly 500 miles of railroad were built here during 1905.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

The most extensive irrigation works in the world are in India.

These unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

The total length of railways in Japan is now over 500 miles.

All the good qualities of Ely's Cream Balm, which are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. This is an unfailing cure for Numb Cautch is proved by an ever-increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor does it irritate the skin. It always the inflammation and goes straight to the root of the disease. One-half pint cases have been cured in a few weeks. All druggists, etc., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros, 55 Warren Street, New York.

Abraham Lincoln was nine years old when his mother died.

Those persons who do not need iron, but who are afflicted with Nervousness and Dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Liver Pills a most desirable remedy. They are most used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills and in this way exert a most beneficial effect. They just one pill of each kind immediately after eating and you will be free from Indigestion and Dyspepsia. In vials at 25 cents. Try them.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Want Always Bought  
Beware the Signature  
*Cast. H. H. H.*

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

## During 1905

Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New England Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

PROF. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

PROF. GIFFORD PINCHOT, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

HON. D. E. SALMON, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington.

PROF. GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS, President the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

PROF. CHAS. D. WOODS, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

PROF. WM. H. MUNSON, Professor of Horticulture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

PROF. WM. D. HURD, Professor of Agriculture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

HON. JOHN ALFRED ROBERTS, Agricultural Experiment Station Council, Orono, Me.

PROF. W. D. GIBBS, President and Director of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

PROF. IVAN J. WELD, New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

PROF. FRED W. MORSE, Vice-Director and Chemist New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

PROF. J. W. SANBORN, formerly President of the Agricultural College of Utah and Professor of Agriculture in the University of Missouri, Gilmanston, N. H.

PROF. W. L. P. BROOKS, Professor of Agriculture at the Hatch Experiment Station and Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. J. B. LINDSEY, Ph. D., Department of Foods and Feeding, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. F. A. WAUGH, Department of Horticulture, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. G. E. STONE, Professor Department of Vegetable Pathology and Physiology, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. J. H. FERNALD, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. JOSEPH L. HILLS, Director State Agricultural College and Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

PROF. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, President Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.

PROF. FRED W. CARD, Professor of Agriculture, Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.

PROF. H. J. WHEELER, Ph. D., Director Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.

PROF. H. L. GRAVES, Director Fort

est School, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

PROF. C. L. BEACH, Dairy Husbandman, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

PROF. A. G. GULLEY, Horticulturist, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

HON. A. W. CHEEVER, for over 50 years editor and contributor to the New England Farmer.

HON. J. H. HALE, leading American authority on Fruit Culture, South Glastonbury, Conn.

HON. GEORGE M. WHITAKER, for 16 years editor and publisher of The New England Farmer.

PROF. H. HAYWARD, M. S., Agricultural Director Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon, Mass.

HON. GEO. M. CLARK, leading American authority on Intensive Grass Culture, Higganum, Conn.

PROF. PHILIP W. AYRES, New Hampshire State Forester, Concord, N. H.

HON. FREDK. L. HOUGHTON, Secretary and Editor Holstein-Friesian Register and Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt.

HON. WM. H. CALDWELL, Secretary American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H.

HON. J. LEWIS ELLSWORTH, Secretary Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Boston, Mass.

HON. JOHN G. CLARK, Secretary, Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture, Providence, R. I.

HON. T. C. ATKESON, Overseer of National Grange, Morgantown, W. Va.

HON. O. S. WOOD, Master Connecticut State Grange, Ellington, Conn.

HON. RICHARD PATTEE, Master New Hampshire State Grange, Ashland, N. H.

REV. DR. GEO. F. PENTECOST, Northfield, Mass.

HON. LUCIUS F. O. GARVIN, Governor of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as clear as possible. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to  
Miss E. W. WILLEY,  
care Newport Historical Rooms,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1906.

## NOTES.

## MATTHEW WEST

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES  
WITH  
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

The above said brother (in-law) Isaac Marriott was of Burlington, N. J. married Susanah (Field, sister of Benjamin) and had children Sarah, Anna, Samuel, Richard, Joseph, Benjamin and Thomas. Isaac made his will May 3, 1712, and made his wife and son Thomas with Samuel Carpenter and Thomas Raper (Raper) assistants to his executorship. A silver watch at 6 pounds was named in inventory of Isaac Marriott; and July 1, 1702, Susanah Marriott, as administratrix of the estate of Susanah Field (sister of Long Island, now of Chesterfield, N. J.), had Isaac Marriott and Henry Huddy, both of Burlington, merchants, her bondsmen, Feb. 25, 1705.

Statement by Isaac Marriott of what he or his wife Susanah paid out of estate of her mother Susanah Field to Ambrose, Jemima and Nathan Field and to John and Daniel Stevenson 65 pounds 15 and 8 pence. Ambrose Field was brother to Benjamin Field who married Experience (Allen) daughter of Jedediah Allen, as mentioned in this record under Elizabeth (3) Woolley, No. 10 of children of John Woolley and Mercy (Potter). Charity is not mentioned as a daughter of this Samuel Jennings, but she is mentioned in will of Experience (Allen) Field, widow of Benjamin Field as holding a due note against Charity Stephens (Stevenson) for the 1000 acres Charity (Stevenson) of Newtown, L. I. bought of Benjamin Field "half of the 2000 acre tract bought of the West Jersey Socy. May 19, 1701," a portion of 5000 acres purchased of the Indian purchase above the Falls of Delaware, and Nov. 14, 1701, this same Benjamin Field gave a deed to Thomas Stevenson Senr. for 469 acres in said county, and on the same date Benjamin Field gave a deed to John Way of Newtown, L. I. for 700 acres; and to others more deeds; so when Benjamin Field made his will, May 13, 1702, he mentions only 2400 acres above the Falls of Delaware, and 800 acres in Burlington Co., N. J. and 200 acres of a farm sold to brother Ambrose Field and reserved. To which will Samuel Jennings and wife Anna Jennings are named as witnesses, and letters testamentary granted to Nathan Allen, brother-in-law of Benjamin Field, as he was brother of his wife Experience, Feb. 23, 1699-1700, Deed. Thomas (Dad of Nottingham, Burlington Co., to Thomas Stevenson Senr. of Newtown, Queens Co. N. Y. yeoman, for 800 acres in three lots. And Mich. 27, 1700, Deed. Henry Scott of Burlington Co. for 200 acres in same county.

According to "The Jerseyman," published at Flemington, N. J. by H. E. Deats, Thomas (1) Stevenson married Aug. 15, 1645 Mary Bernard (Maria Barents). She was widow of William Bernard, born Bullock. They had Thomas (2) Stevenson b. 1648; md. 1672, Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. William (1) Lawrence and his first wife, name unknown.

As William Stevenson, who made his will April 24, 1721 of Northampton Township, Burlington Co., N. J., yeoman, mentions wife Anne and first child Jennings Stevenson, it would seem that name was for Charity (Jennings) Stevenson, above said, and her son Eleuthan Stevenson with Jacob Doughty (Doty) made the inventory of estate of this William Stevenson, May 19, 1724, of home farm at 400 pounds, 200 acres in Mancelfield Township on Delaware River, and 50 acres in Springfield Township, and land rights in West Jersey. That will in full is:

"I William Stevenson of Township of Northampton, Co. Burlington in division of New Jersey, yeoman, I give unto my son Jennings Stevenson 400 acres in County of Hunterdon that I lately purchased of John Lawrence, he being my eldest son, I give him 10 pounds in current money of America; To son William Stevenson 300 acres to be taken out of the Proprietors right of shares to me belonging in West Jersey; I give to son Thomas Stevenson 300 acres to be taken by my right of Proprietorship as aforesaid; To son John Stevenson 20 pounds of current money of New Jersey, and all the rest of my estate both real and personal I order to be sold by my executors hereinafter named in order to pay my just debts and legacies the remainder to be divided into three parts, one third to be given my well beloved wife Anne Stevenson and to her heirs forever, and the other two thirds to be divided among my children share and share alike, except eldest son who has his part and share fully above mentioned, to be divided among my three sons and three daughters William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne when 21 years old, or they marry, and if any die their share shall be divided among the survivors; All my plantations and lands be sold (except what is above bequeathed) by my executors to pay debts and legacies; I appoint wife Anne and loving brother John Stevenson my executors this 24th day, 2 month called April, 1724. Witnesses George Deacon, Jacob Doughty, Eleuthan Stevenson, Thomas Scattergood."

(To be continued.)

## QUERIES.

5355. TUTTLE—Who were the parents of Abigail Tuttle, who married Eleazer Rider of Newport, R. I., when? He was born June 6, 1695, and was the son of John Bend, probably of Norwalk, Conn., married Mar. 24, 1687, Elizabeth Tuttle, dau. of John, who came to this country early in the seventeenth century.—T. R.

5356. LOCKE—Who were the suc-

cessors of Nathaniel Locke, of Newport, R. I., b. Apr. 19, 1774, md. 1804 Rebecca Reed of Elmira, Jr. When and where did he die?—T. R.

5357. CRANDALL—Who were the ancestors of Rebecca Crandall, who married Capt. Peter Marshall probably of Newport, R. I., Nov. 23, 1787? Would also like parentage of Peter Marshall, and dates of birth and death.—T. R.

5358. RIDER—Who were the parents of Hannah Rider, of Newport or Exeter, R. I., who married Eleazer Head, Sr. She was born Mar. 22, 1724, md. June, 1746, died May 18, 1759.—T. R.

5359. EDMUNDS—Who were the ancestors of Robert Edmunds, of Warwick, R. I., who died Mar. 28, 1818, in his 75th year; married Hannah Arnold, who died at Warwick, Feb. 14, 1825, in her 81st year. Had daughter Mary, b. at Warwick, Sept. 9, 1777, md. May 15, 1796, John Jencks who died 1817.

5370. GARDNER—Who were the parents of Ann or Abigail Gardner, who married Samuel Moses. Was she daughter of John? If so, who was his wife? Was she Mary? Would like her ancestry.—W. B. M.

5371. BRYANT—Would like ancestry of Barton Bryant, of Cheshire, Mass. I have no dates, but his son, James Bryant, was born probably in 1830. Would like any information concerning these Bryants.—I. B.

5372. SHIPPY—Who were the parents of Rose Shippy, of Smithfield, R. I., who married Stephen Sayles, also of Smithfield?—I. B.

5373. RIDER—Who were the parents of Samuel Rider, of Dartmouth, Mass., who married Mary Cummings? Would like her ancestry and all possible dates.—I. B.

5374. ALMY—Who was Goler Almy, probably of New Bedford, Mass., who married Mary Macomber, also of New Bedford? Would like dates of birth, marriage and death. They had daughter, Elizabeth Almy, b. May 14, 1758, who married Lloyd Rider, and had dau. Janet.—I. B.

5375. PECKHAM—Capt. Benj. Peckham married Mary Lawton. Who were his parents? Who were his children, and when and where born?—E. L.

## ANSWERS.

5348. PECKHAM. LAWTON—Free-love Peckham who married Jonathan Lawton was the daughter of Samuel Peckham.—B. J. P.

## Married in Wilmington.

The Providence Journal of Friday contained the following:

"David Braman, 60, a wealthy retired market gardener of Newport, was married yesterday at Wilmington, Del., to Miss Jane Blah, who is 20 years younger than himself, a former school teacher, and a member of a prominent Philadelphia family. The couple met a few years ago at the home of Braman's married daughter in Wilmington, where he was visiting shortly after the death of his wife. They fell in love, but kept the matter quiet until a few weeks ago, when Miss Blah visited the Braman mansion in Newport. Then it was announced that they were engaged. Only a few friends were told of the affair, however.

Three weeks ago Mr. Braman went to Wilmington to pay another visit to his daughter. It was while there that he and Miss Blah decided not to wait any longer, but to be married at once. Arrangements were hastily made and yesterday a few neighbors were invited to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. George L. Wolfe at his home, 123 Market street. Mr. Braman owns much property in the oldest section of Newport. For years he and his brother, Daniel, conducted a truck farm, but they sold it and the land was divided between them. They shared their sections of the farm and converted part of it into a cemetery, which is known by their name. Mr. Braman is a director of the National Exchange Bank of Newport and other institutions.

## NEW CRUISER A FLYER

## The Washin' on Averages 22.27

## Knots, Beating Requirements

Boston, April 13.—The armored

cruiser Washington, a product of the New York Shipbuilding company of Camden, N. J., successfully completed her official speed trial with a four-hour endurance run along the New England coast, during which she maintained an average speed of 22.27 knots an hour. The contract speed of the Washington was 22 knots an hour.

The start for the four hours' run was made from Owl's Head, off Rockland, Me., at 11 o'clock, and after working up the engines for the speed test the trial run was begun at 12:15, and at 4:15 the ship was about off Boston light. The weather conditions were almost perfect. The engines worked well throughout the test.

The best speed of the trip was made during the third hour, when 22.37 knots was achieved. At no time did she fall below her contract speed of 22 knots.

## Saved Mother and Brother

Lynn, Mass., April 13.—Arthur Clark, aged 19, is taking the fresh air treatment for consumption. At 10:30 last night, while his mother was putting the helpless youth into his cot in a small, open hut in the rear of their home, she used a kerosene lamp upon the bedclothes. The flames spread rapidly and Mrs. Clark's clothing caught fire. She screamed for help and her younger son, Wilbur, aged 15, who was in the house, rushed out. Unaided, he extinguished the fire in his mother's garments and dragged both her and his brother to safety. The flimsy hut was destroyed. Mrs. Clark and her sons were not badly burned.

## To Dress By.

Little satisfaction to know from some one else how your dress hangs—perhaps that someone is delicate about telling you the truth, perhaps they keep it from you purposely; some people are disagreeable enough for that you know. At any rate, you can't see yourself unless you have a cheval glass. Is there one in your boudoir? What a pity! We delight in such unusual things. A dozen patterns in mahogany and oak for your choosing. The convenience is too great to mention a price, but it's as little or as high as you choose—this store is noted for its stock of unusual things you're in need of—unusual prices too.

## A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

## To Furnished Cottage Owners

I am making up my list of furnished cottages for the season of 1906 and would like to include yours, if you have one you wish to rent for the coming season. Drop me a line giving particulars, or if you will notify me will call and see you.

## WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

## NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

The grist mill of James Brown at Littleton, N. H., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of several thousand dollars.

William B. Rider, one of the best known and most expert engineers of hydraulic plants in the country, died at his home at Cannons, Conn., aged 41.

A new chapter house for the Kappa Alpha fraternity will be built at Williams college as soon as the sum of \$40,000, part of which has already been pledged, can be raised.

Professor T. A. Jagger of the Harvard university geological department will sail for Naples to make an examination of Vesuvius, collect exhibits and obtain photographs for the Alexander Agassiz museum.

The body of Francis G. Morri was found on a sloop in Portland (Me.) harbor. Death was due evidently to exposure. Nearby was a bottle containing a small quantity of a decoction, the chief ingredient of which was wood alcohol.

The Moody school for boys at Northfield, Mass., will observe its 25th anniversary from June 30 to July 3 inclusive. Since the school was established there have been 5000 students. More than 700 boys have signified their intention of returning for the anniversary exercises.

An offer of \$3000 to Derby, Conn., for a new library building has been made by Andrew Carnegie. The heirs of the late William E. Downs of New Haven have given land for the proposed new building.

Daniel Walsh, a member of the crew of the Monitor when she fought with the Merrimack, died at Lawrence, Mass.

A large barn belonging to Horace Vose of Westbury, R. I., widely known through his annual gift of a turkey for the White House Thanksgiving dinner, was burned, the loss being \$5000.

Major Edward E. Eldridge of Boston was elected lieutenant colonel of the Eighth regiment, Massachusetts volunteer militia, at a special meeting of the officers of the regiment.

## Old Treasurer Turned Out

New Bedford, Mass., April 13.—By the election last night of Henry Howland as city treasurer, Mayor Thompson has carried out another of his threats made previous to election, that he would clean out the city officials whom he considered responsible for the muddled condition of affairs as he found them. James H. Hathaway, who had been city treasurer 25 years and who was up for re-election, was defeated by a vote of 19 to 11. Hathaway is a Civil war veteran and is nearly 84.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,  
April 12th, 1906.

## Estate of Martha C. Langley.

WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, Guardian of the full age, of said City of Newport, do hereby certify that said Martha C. Langley, late of said City of Newport, being one undivided thirty-sixth part of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Newport, aforesaid, known as Langley's Wharf, with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northerly, by land of Mary B. Derby and of Samuel R. Honey; Westerly, by New Port Harbor; Southerly, by New Port Harbor and land of Albert Lamont; Easterly, by Thames street and land of William G. Scott, or however otherwise said premises may be bounded and described, and having been authorized and described as follows, to wit: Northerly, by land of Mary B. Derby and of Samuel R. Honey; Westerly, by New Port Harbor; Southerly, by New Port Harbor and land of Albert Lamont; Easterly, by Thames street and land of William G. 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